

Steelmakers face new raw materials blockade

Steel manufacturers face a blockade on their supplies of oxygen, oil and other raw materials in a new move by the unions to sharpen the impact of the strike. Resistance against imports is to be stiffened. The unions present fresh pay proposals to the British Steel on Monday.

Order to drivers by transport union

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The Transport and General Workers' Union has sent a rare official instruction to its drivers to try to block supplies not only of steel but of oxygen, oil and other goods from British Steel Corporation's industrial consumers who are still working normally.

Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, general secretary of the TGWU, announcing the move yesterday at the end of a week-long meeting of the TGWU executive, said it was almost "unprecedented" to issue an instruction rather than a simple request.

The fresh steps to try to sharpen the impact of the strike have been taken partly in the belief that they will strengthen the bargaining position of the unions when they present fresh pay proposals to the corporation on Monday.

The TGWU has agreed with the main union in the strike, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, that picketing should be concentrated on manufacturing companies which have so far escaped the effects of the strike.

The TGWU will expect road haulage members not to cross steelworkers' picket lines set up in those circumstances whatever load they are carrying if it is required for production.

Local strike leaders, including those in the TGWU as well as the ISTC, are being asked by their national officers to identify companies that would normally have expected to have run out of steel by now if they were refusing to accept imported copper.

Mr Evans said: "The best strategy is to look at BSC's best customers and ask how it is possible to combine at 100 per cent levels when no steel has been produced for nine weeks. The intention will be to have pickets at those companies in order to prevent production."

Mr Ronald Todd, the national officer appointed by Mr Evans to link with the ISTC, has also been entrusted with the task of

stiffening the blockade of steel at ports. In East Anglia, for example, steel is still getting through.

Against the background of fairly buoyant reports from the Confederation of British Industry that steel supplies are being maintained that TGWU is concerned about smaller ports where steel cannot be "impounded" inside dock gates once it has been unloaded. In those cases the TGWU will be pressuring dockers to stop unloading steel cargoes if they have not already done so.

Mr Todd declined to speculate on which companies might be affected by the moves or whether they might include British Leyland or Ford, for which the BSC is only one of several suppliers in normal times. However, he made it clear that if steelworkers picketed those companies drivers would be expected to comply with the instruction.

Mr Evans claimed that some BSC customers had been "shopping around Europe" for alternative steel supplies and in some cases entering into long-term contracts, which would ultimately damage BSC's trading position.

He said that the union was seeking mass picketing of such companies. "We are not suggesting that there should be any sort of aggression on the picket lines. We are not asking for hundreds of pickets."

In a further move the ISTC asked the TGWU to call on its members to "extreme" cargo manifests detailing the contents of containers arriving at British ports in the belief that some directly imported

steel.

The announcement yesterday of the moves had a clear propaganda effect coming so soon before Monday afternoon's talks at which the 13 steel unions will formally present proposals intended to suggest increases negotiable between 14 and 18 per cent, dependent on the size of manpower cuts the management insist must be included in any agreement.

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Shop stewards defer call for BL strike

By Clifford Webb
Midland Industrial Correspondent

Three hundred senior shop stewards representing BL car plants yesterday rejected a call for immediate strike action over the management's 5 per cent pay offer and its demands for reforms in working practices.

Instead, their meeting in Coventry accepted the recommendation of their representatives on the BL Cars joint negotiating committee that unless the management improved its offer it would face a strike when the present lay-offs and short-time working give way to full production.

Mr Grenville Hawley, a national official of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and leader of the unions negotiating team, on the JNC said that meant a possible strike in the late spring or early summer.

But the company is not prepared to wait. It is attempting to bypass the JNC by seeking an urgent meeting with national union leaders. A statement last night said:

"Despite 14 meetings between the company and the unions on the BL Cars JNC no

progress has been made. This stage of the negotiations is therefore at an end and the company has written to the general secretaries of the hourly-paid unions involved, requesting an early meeting in order to bring the negotiations to a speedy conclusion."

The talks have dragged on for more than four months with the company insisting that it does not have the money to make a larger offer and that it must have union acceptance of working practices reforms if it is to become competitive.

The refusal of Longbridge workers to strike for the reinstatement of Mr Derek Robinson, their dismissed convenor, and fears that permanent job losses would follow the company's poor sales performance have weakened support for strike action. The only weapon left to the JNC is delay.

Shop stewards hope that pressures, building up on management to put the all-important Mini-Metro into production by early summer will force concessions. They believe that the alternative course of unilateral action by the company to impose its pay and conditions package would be so unpopular that workers would be angry enough to strike.

It illustrates its case by mon-

itoring key trains which carry large volumes of first-class mail from sorting offices in the North bound for London and from Southend with mail from the South for distribution throughout Britain.

The Post Office daily uses about 4,000 trains to carry mail and is particularly sensitive about first-class deliveries since its advertising guarantees delivery within 24 hours of posting.

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HOME NEWS

Special Labour Party conference to unite opposition against Tory policies urged by TGWU

By Donald Macintyre

Labour Reporter

The Transport and General Workers' Union is seeking an urgent recall of the Labour Party conference principally in an attempt to stiffen opposition to the Government's economic policies.

The initiative was announced yesterday by Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, the general secretary, at the close of the week-long meeting of the union's executive. The TGWU is the party's largest affiliate.

Mr Evans forgoes a one-day special conference attended by the same delegates who attended last year's Brighton conference.

He told Mr Ronald Hayward, the party's general secretary, yesterday that he would write to him formally to make the request, which will then have to

be discussed by the national executive.

He said: "The TGWU executive has requested the recalled conference because they 'considered the situation to be so serious and they see a rapid deterioration in the economy of the country'."

Special Labour Party conferences are not common, but Mr Evans yesterday cited the precedent of the one held in London in 1975 on Labour's policy on the EEC.

Mr Evans said yesterday that the union's executive wanted the conference "to get us all united behind the common policy proposed to the majority of policies being pursued by the Government". The conference would, for example, discuss the impact of the steel rundown in Wales where, he said, up to 50,000 jobs could go as a result of manpower

reductions at Llanwern and Port Talbot.

He said that commentators have widely regarded the "engaged" division in the party. "There still is that doubt among political commentators that the party is not as united as it should be. The best way to remove that doubt is to get together and show the public we have a common policy."

The original proposal was put before the executive by representatives from the union's Humberside region, promoting a discussion in which one or two rank-and-file members apparently complained of "dissatisfaction" with the party among some workers.

Mr Evans said, however, that his own impression was that membership and interest in the party were increasing.

London rally to denounce Tory policies

By Our Labour Staff

Thousands of trade unionists from all over the country plan to march through London tomorrow to protest at the Government's social and economic policies and the Employment Bill.

The demonstration, organized by the Trades Union Congress, is expected to attract a large crowd, which may exceed the march by more than 100,000 against the Conservative's industrial relations policy in 1971. More than 20 special trains and 400 buses will bring union members to London.

The march starts in Hyde Park and will end at a rally in Trafalgar Square, where the crowd will be addressed by senior union leaders and Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary.

Extra police are being drafted into London to marshal the crowd, which is expected to take two and a half hours to march from Hyde Park to Trafalgar Square. The demonstration is one part of the TUC's campaign against government policies. It will be followed by a day of action in May.

Our Social Services Correspondent writes: Delegations from Rights of Women and the National Women's Aid Federation will be joining the TUC march to protest at the implications of the Employment Bill for women workers.

The two organizations are particularly concerned at the dilution of maternity leave and reinstatement rights proposed in the Bill, which would exempt small employers and ease the obligations of larger ones.

Maze protest relatives complain to Mr Atkins

From Christopher Thomas

Close relatives of republican prisoners on "dirty protest" at the Maze prison, near Belfast, and the Armagh women's jail met Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday to protest about conditions.

The delegation, headed by Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, was told there was no prospect of special category status being granted to the H block protesters at the Maze, who are refusing to wash and are smearing themselves with excreta.

There are fears that a similar protest is building up at the Armagh jail, where for more than three weeks 32 women have been conducting a "dirty" protest. The Northern Ireland Office last night confirmed that there was no change in the situation.

Patrol casualty: A car bomb yesterday severely injured a soldier in the village of Crossmaglen, south Armagh, half a mile from the Irish border. He was part of a four-man foot patrol near the village square. Two soldiers were slightly hurt. The IRA admitted responsibility.

An official said the women were refusing evening association but were taking one hour's exercise a day. They continued to refuse to use washing and lavatory facilities.

JPs who had doubts 'wrong'

Magistrates at Haywards Heath, Sussex, who acquitted a man of spreading because they had doubts on whether he had been given a roadside warning about possible prosecution were wrong, the High Court decided yesterday.

Lord Justice Ackner said: "The law provides that the warning requirement shall be deemed to have been complied with until contrary is proved."

The court ordered that the case should go back to the magistrates for them to convict.

To discharge the onus on a

driver that the warning requirement had not been carried out, he had at least to satisfy magistrates that he probably did not hear it.

Mr Justice Mure-Jones agreed that a police appeal from a decision of the magistrates on February 14, 1978, acquitting Mr Christopher Ranson, of exceeding the speed limit, should be allowed.

The court ordered that the

case should go back to the

magistrates for them to convict.

Mr Clive Jenkins pledged his union's support yesterday for students demonstrating for increased grants and against public spending cuts.

Addressing a rally of about 6,000 students in London, Mr Jenkins, who is general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, and education chairman of the TUC, said the union would be doing all it could for the students' campaign.

Mr Jenkins pledged his union's support yesterday for students demonstrating for increased grants and against public spending cuts.

Students marched from the National Union of Students' headquarters in Mallet Street, London, to the Department of Education and Science buildings at Waterloo.

The students are pressing for a 36 per cent increase in grants and they also want an end to means testing by local authorities to find out how much parents can pay towards their children's education.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour

education spokesman and MP for Bedwellty, told the Glasgow students that the Conservative education philosophy was one of "fitness through amputation".

"The Tories are trying to

build barriers in education so

that those who scale those

barriers will justify special treatment. That is why they close nursery schools, cut back on primary school expenditure and make cuts in secondary schools.

Mr John Biggs-Davison, Conservatism MP for Epping Forest, was pelted with eggs and flour when he made a speech on Northern Ireland at Essex University yesterday.

In Glasgow, nearly 2,000

students marched through the city centre as part of the grants campaign.

In Edinburgh students started

a weekend "work-in" at Edinburgh University Library.

Mr John Sheldon, CSU deputy general secretary, said last night that at the end of last month the service was more than 800 under the normal complement of nearly 1,900.

Hospital technicians threaten to withdraw blood service

From Our Correspondent

Glasgow medical laboratory technicians are threatening to withdraw blood transfusion cover from Monday.

More than 200 technicians in the greater Glasgow Health Board are already refusing to answer emergency calls out of hours. Their threat to withdraw blood transfusion service cover in hospitals is causing the board grave concern.

Dr George Forwell, the board's chief administrative medical officer, said that emergency

gencies such as women in maternity hospitals, who may be bleeding badly, must have absolute priority. Patients awaiting heart surgery would have to wait much longer if the laboratory scientific officers did not end their dispute soon, there could be a long waiting list.

Sir Simpson Stevenson, the board's chairman, said he had written to Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, expressing his anxiety at the effect this latest action by the technicians would have on patient care.

Mr Russell Fairgrieve, Under

secretary of State at the Scottish Office, has said health boards had no legal right to make such agreements. Both sides were well aware of that.

The management had made several pay offers. The latest was for a total increase of about 24 per cent.

Mr Fairgrieve said the staff's claim, which they refused to modify in negotiations, was completely unrealistic. The staff had withdrawn from the national agreement, he said, and appeared to have withdrawn from national negotiations.

He was addressing medical students at Westminster Medical School, central London, which is facing the possibility of closure under the recommendations of the Flowers committee's report on medical education last month.

Lord Annan said that medical schools had to take into account the distribution of "acute" hospital beds. That was determined by the Department of Health and Social Security. Because of the fall in London's population, the number of "acute" beds was being reduced, he said.

The Flowers committee had not been imposed on the London medical fraternity, but had been set up at their request because of those changes. The difficulty of medical education had been dogging the university for 10 years.

It was a triumph that London University had been able to persuade the DHSS not to reduce the number of doctors that London was being asked to produce. "I believe we can keep it level to the end of the 1980s," he said.

He told the students that he was not there to defend the Flowers report, because he had not served on the committee that drew it up; but he was gathering people's complaints to be passed on to the government man of the joint planning committee of the university's court and senate, which would make recommendations on the report.

A ridge of high pressure will

decline as it moves East across

the British Isles.

Forecast for 6 to midnight:

London, E Midlands, E England:

Other clouds, mainly dry, bright

or clear, winds developing

wind N, moderate, max temp 5°

or 6°C (43° to 45°F).

East Anglia, S England:

Scattered showers, especially in E

area, winds N, moderate or fresh

or NNE, moderate or fresh; max

temp 6° or 7°C (43° to 45°F).

S England, SW and Central

Islands: Mainly dry, bright or

sunny intervals; wind N, becom-

ing NW, moderate; max temp 8°

or 9°C (46° to 50°F).

Wales, N England, N

Wales, Isle of Man, Glasgow, Cen-

tral Highlands, NW and SW Scot-

land: Partly cloudy, becoming

overcast, winds N, becoming

SW, moderate, max temp 8°

or 9°C (46° to 50°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and

Monday: Occasional rain in places

at first, otherwise mainly dry

sunny intervals tomorrow; over-

night fog patches followed by rain

and thunderstorms.

Forecast for 6 to midnight:

London: Temp: max 6 am to

6 pm, 9°C (46°F); min 6 pm to

7 am, 4°C (39°F). Humidity:

6 pm, 82 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to

6 pm, 0.34in. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm,

2.2hr. Wind: max 3.28ft/s,

1.79 ft/s, mean 1.32ft/s, 0.71

ft/s. Tide: High 7.01m, Low 2.53m.

Overseas selling prices

Australia: \$1.50; Austria: Sch. 30

Canada: \$0.60; Cyprus: £0.30

Denmark: Dkr. 4.75; France: F. 3.50

Germany: DM. 1.40; Greece: Dr. 1.75

Iceland: ISK. 10.40; Ireland: £1.30

Italy: L. 1.25; Japan: Yen 100

Malta: £1.00; Norway: Kr. 6.00

New Zealand: \$0.50; Portugal: Esc. 2.00

Spain: Pts. 1.00; Sweden: Kr. 5.00

Switzerland: Fr. 1.00; Turkey: Lira 1.00

U.S.A.: \$0.70; U.S. Dollar: £0.50

U.S. Treasury: £0.50; Yen: £0.50

Yugoslavia: Dinar 30.

Published daily except Saturday, January 25 and 26. Cost 10p. Send for free by post to: The Times, 20th Floor, Times House, London SW1P 2AF. Postage paid at New York, N.Y. Postmaster: Please send address changes to: The Times, 20th Floor, Times House, London SW1P 2AF.

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Photograph by Chris Ball

Some of the 6,000 students marching through London.

Mr Jenkins pledges union aid for students' campaign

By Our Labour Staff

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is to set up a working party of officials from his department, the Metropolitan Police and the Civil Service Union to examine the pay of London's traffic wardens.

The union saw Mr Whitelaw earlier this week and impressed him with the aim of halving all

supplies to customers of the BSC of oil, industrial and steel.

Mr Hayward, the organization's chairman, was given as

the EEC Social Affairs Commissioner, Mr Henk Vredeling, welcomed the fact that Britain

Partial ban placed on untreated milk sales after poisoning cases

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

Ministers announced yesterday that there was to be a partial ban on sales of "untreated" "green top" milk, starting in 1983 in Scotland and in 1985 in the rest of the United Kingdom.

Several cases of food poisoning have been traced to such milk, which is sold by about 4,000 of the 60,000 dairy farmers in the United Kingdom.

It was clear that ministers had disagreed about the measure, which comes after a review by the Conservatives of the policy adopted by the Labour government in 1978. That was to ban sales of untreated milk from the summer of 1983.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, has decided to continue the Labour policy, where Ministers responsible for the rest of the country have inserted an important loophole, which will allow farmers to continue selling to individuals but not to shops or canteens.

Mr Younger said in a parliamentary written reply yesterday: "There is little evidence of positive consumer demand". Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said: "I recognise that there are many people who currently buy untreated milk for themselves and their families, and I believe that they should not be denied the opportunity to do so."

He said that ministers responsible for Wales and Northern Ireland had agreed with him to make the new measures begin in 1985 in all parts of the United Kingdom except Scotland. All ministers agreed, however, that the extra penny a pint charged for untreated milk should no longer be allowed. Dairy farmers have told the Government that the extra penny was unjustified.

Obstruction by son of ex-minister

Christopher Marsh, aged 18, the son of Sir Richard Marsh, the former Labour Cabinet minister, was found guilty at Horseshoe Road Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday, of obstructing the police during a right-to-work demonstration.

Mr Marsh and two others were given conditional discharges for 12 months. The magistrates convicted Mr Marsh despite a claim by Mr Patrick Mullin, for the defence, that the police had invented evidence when they realized who his father was.

Mr Marsh, an Able Seaman student of Crossfield Road, Swiss Cottage, and Jonathan Flagg, of Glendown House, Hackney, both London, denied obstructing the police during the demonstration outside County Hall. Julian Bild, also of Glendown House, denied insulating behaviour.

Police-constable Mark McKay said Mr Bild was arrested after he had invited guests arriving for a banquet. Mr Flagg tried to stop officers putting Mr Bild into a police van and Mr Marsh held the van door and would not let go, he said.

Mr Marsh told the court he had gone to see why Mr Bild was being arrested. He denied holding the van door.

Crates held £2m load of cannabis

From Ronald Faux
Perth

Cannabis with a street trading value of about £2m has been seized by Scottish Customs and Excise officers, it was disclosed yesterday. It is the largest cannabis haul in Scotland.

The cannabis, weighing about a ton, came from a cargo ship, the *Cariba Express*, which arrived at Greenock towards the end of February from Kingston, Jamaica.

It was concealed in two crates in a container and was found by customs officers 35 miles from the port of *Coatbridge*, Lanarkshire.

The Customs and Excise Department said: "We know consignments from the West Indies are being smuggled and this is the third very substantial seizure" from West Indian traffic.

The haul was discovered during a routine check of freight containers. The *Cariba Express* was due to dock at Liverpool, but was re-routed to Greenock.

Mr Dennis Canavan, MP for Stirlingshire West, said devolution meant a lot to the Scottish working man. He believed people now saw the relevance

Government 'going soft' on protecting green belts

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Britain's green belt areas were under increasing pressure from the Government, Mr Roland Wade, chairman of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, said last night.

He told a meeting at Guildford: "We are gobbling up rural England at a frightening rate. According to the latest official figures, 75,000 acres of land is lost to agriculture every year. That means that an area bigger than the whole of Surrey is lost every six years."

Mr Wade argued that one of the best ways of stopping the drain was "to make firm to the green belt", but there are disturbing signs that the Government is going soft on them.

In both Surrey and Buckinghamshire the County councils have put up admirably firm green belt policies, only to see them gravely weakened by the Department of the Environment.

Mr Eric Charles, chief executive of RAC motorway services, said yesterday: "Our main aim is to make our vehicles more conspicuous at all times, especially at night and in bad weather."

If the experiment is successful the RAC will abandon its traditional blue and white livery and patrols will use white vehicles equipped with reflective lights and additional flashing lights and additional reflective material.

RAC vans may be white to project patrols

By Peter Waymark
Motorway Correspondent

The Royal Automobile Club is experimenting with white vehicles because of concern at the risks facing patrols attending breakdowns on the hard shoulders of motorways.

An RAC patrol was killed and another injured while attending a breakdown on the M4 motorway near Bristol last year.

Mr Eric Charles, chief executive of RAC motorway services, said yesterday: "Our main aim is to make our vehicles more conspicuous at all times, especially at night and in bad weather."

If the experiment is successful the RAC will abandon its traditional blue and white livery and patrols will use white vehicles equipped with reflective lights and additional reflective material.

£300m research on atom smasher

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The British Government is to be invited to join in a £300m research project that could confirm the third of Einstein's theories. That was his formula "A uniform theory of fields, force", designed to link gravitation and electromagnetism; the first of the mathematics appeared just 50 years ago in *The Times*.

The plan is for a new type of particle accelerator, more popularly known as an atom smasher, to be built in a tunnel of 30 kilometres circumference for the European Centre for Nuclear Research, near Geneva.

This branch of physics is usually referred to as one of the big sciences because of the cost of the machines used in the experiments. But it is a subject in which there has been a flood of important discoveries in the past four or five years.

High energy physicists feel that a clear understanding of the basic structure of matter and of the forces that govern

Last roll call sounds for Colditz survivors

By Alan Hamilton

Sonder Angel, the midnight roll call that so often provided the first intimation of a successful escape over the wire, was sounded yesterday for what may be the last time, and produced a head count of 114 formerly unwilling guests of Nazi hospitality at Colditz castle.

Ministers have faced months of intensive lobbying by farmers against a ban and by dairymen in favour of it.

Mr Brian Knight, chairman of the milk committee of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, said: "Many producers and consumers will be relieved that their freedom of choice to supply and purchase this milk seems likely to be largely maintained. This decision follows a long campaign by the union, supported by many consumers."

The Dairy Trade Federation has claimed that of 267 outbreaks of salmonellosis food poisoning between 1963 and 1972, 51 were associated with untreated milk. Ministers have decided ban sales to institutions because they believe that those who drink such milk should know what they are drinking.

When untreated milk is sold in shops it carries a green cap to distinguish it from pasteurized milk. Ministers have accepted evidence from health authorities that the green cap is not distinctive enough, in contrast to the inevitably sleek portrayal of the television actors, the real-life Belgian prisoners had been reduced to slaughtering, grilling and consuming the Colditz cat.

Old lags from Sydney and Nassau greeted each other for the first time since the German liberation of May, 1945, and talked of runnets and jam alcohol. Behind the bonhomie was the ever-present reminder that it was not as it was in the film.

"We were very cold and very hungry all the time", Mr Scorgie Price, who escaped unsuccessfully twice, said. "We all went down to half our usual



Lady Nieve, Airey Nieve's widow, talking to Colonel Guy German. Photograph by John Manning

weight, and stayed that way", Pat Reid, the author, said. "We lived on potato gruel and scraps of vegetables."

But there were worse places than Colditz so why should the legend survive? "We were the elite criminals of the Allied forces. If the Germans put all their attempted escapees under one roof they were asking for trouble", Mr John Hoggard said.

Commander Moran, the architect of yesterday's reunion, is canvassing support for a fourteenth anniversary reunion to mark Colditz's day of liberation, but there seemed to be a feeling yesterday that it may all

have gone on long enough and besides the members of the élite band are beginning like all old soldiers, to fade away.

In four-and-a-half years of incarceration, only 10 British prisoners successfully made the journey over the wire to "Bibby". The first to do so was not present yesterday, having survived the rigours of a prison camp only to perish in another, less heroic war, under the very clock tower, the meat home to the men of Colditz. He was represented by his widow, Lady Nieve.

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They had marched from a school in the middle of a council estate to another two miles away in a house. There, screaming "teacher's pet", through the school fence, they tried to get the pupils to join them.

The demonstration was part of a nationwide protest organized by the National Union of School Students (NUSS) against government education cuts.

Children had gathered around a table at various schools in the Lancashire. They went to Challen Hall, then on to Len Moxon school, finally arriving at Icknield school, in a more expensive area of the town.

About fifty children stood in Ridgy Lane, Luton, shouting at Icknield pupils in the playground. There, teachers ordered the children not to approach the fence too closely, and prefects picked up leaflets forced through the fence.

Daniel Axton, aged 17, an organizer for the NUSS, who wore a sickle and hammer Socialist Workers' Party badge, said: "They talk about a free society, but these children are not being given the freedom to choose to join our protest."

"We are not political. We are simply fighting the justness, the end to school uniform, the cane, and the education cuts."

A girl wearing punk-style clothes and a gold chain was stuck to the side of her nose said: "We do not want cuts in education. We do not want to pay 60p for a bloody school dinner that is not edible."

Pupils march on schools to protest against cuts

From Our Correspondent

Ridgy Lane, Luton, shouting at Icknield pupils in the playground. There, teachers ordered the children not to approach the fence too closely, and prefects picked up leaflets forced through the fence.

A comprehensive school at Luton, Bedfordshire, was besieged by children shouting "rich snobs" yesterday.

They had marched from a school in the middle of a council estate to another two miles away in a house. There, screaming "teacher's pet", through the school fence, they tried to get the pupils to join them.

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Housing Bill 'loopholes'

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The Government has accepted a plan to improve housing mobility among council tenants throughout England and Wales, with possible extension to Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The plan was produced by

the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, the London Boroughs' Association and the Association of District Councils at the request of the Department of the Environment, with the aim of facilitating tenants' moves between authorities.

Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, announced the scheme during the debate on the housing Bill, said each authority will make available a number of lettings annually for people needing to move into its area from within the same county.

Each district council, the London boroughs and the Greater London Council will make 1 per cent of its lettings available for people seeking to move into another county.

spread avoidance of the Rent Act.

The National Consumer Council suggests that a clause should be added to the Bill to counter five specific devices by which landlords are known to deprive their tenants of Rent Act protection.

The council says that if short-term tenancies are introduced to make more accommodation available for letting it is incomprehensible that landlords should be allowed to evict existing tenants to create short-term.

Mr Jeremy Mitchell, director of the council, has written to Mr John Stanier, Minister for Housing and Construction, saying that he expects hardship and homelessness for private tenants because of the Bill.

A recent survey by the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux showed wide

tenants were in residence.

PARLIAMENT, March 7, 1980

Seat belt Bill fails to make progress

House of Commons

Replies to debate on the Road Traffic (Seat Belts) Bill and on a new clause (Report on the operation of the Act). Mr Ivan Lawrence (Burton) C. said that it was difficult to see why the spirit behind the new clause could not be accepted.

The clause stated that the minister should within two years of the coming into operation of the Act and then annually lay a report on the operation of it before Parliament.

Mr Lawrence said that it was astonishing that with a matter so desperately important as this Bill was claimed to be by its sponsors, and so urgently required as some organizations declared, there was so little clear evidence about its effectiveness.

Mr Neil Carmichael (Glasgow, Kelvinbridge, Lab.), the sponsor of the Bill, said that he would accept the new clause.

Mr Lawrence said that it was difficult to accept the new clause.

He called for more sparing use in general of imprisonment, though some criminals had to stay inside for a long time, and for the worst cases for life.

Mr Whitelaw's promise comes at a time of low morale among prison staff engaged in industrial action at 25 prisons and 300,000 inmates.

He continued: "We must not let the publicity which inevitably attaches to a police officer who abuses the trust we place in him blind us to the fact that for every such officer there are hundreds of

others who are doing the difficult, demanding and dangerous work we ask them to do on our behalf with great devotion to duty, a high degree of professionalism and above all with complete integrity."

Mr Whitelaw also promised action to tackle dangerous stress in the prison system. In spite of extreme financial stringency, money was being found for a modest new building programme and for the maintenance of existing stock.

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WEST EUROPE

Italy to hold passports of 44 suspects in banking scandalFrom John Earle
Rome, March 7

A Rome magistrate has ordered the impounding of the passports of 44 Italian citizens in what is called the scandal of "black" funds of Italcase, the Central Institute of Savings Banks. This is a separate parallel case to that in which 40 bankers and industrialists were arrested this week for approving huge loans by Italcase without proper guarantees.

The "black" scandal concerns under-the-counter payoffs from a secret slush fund of more than 70,000 lire (about £38m) handled by Signor Giuseppe Arcaini during his 20 years as director general. He died last year.

The 44 who may not leave the country pending the investigations are less prominent figures than those of the bankers and industrialists held under the "white" scandal. It is called "white" because the loans were recorded on the books of Italcase as is alleged, though it could not have been. The 44 include, however, Signor Sereno Frento, a close collaborator of Aldo Moro, the murdered Christian Democratic statesman, as well as five sons and daughters of the late Signor Arcaini.

The magistrates have, in this connexion, applied to take action against some party treasurer or former treasurer, for allegedly receiving under-cover funds on behalf of their parties.

But the men—Signor Filippo Micheli and Signor Ernesto Fucci of the Christian Democrats, Signor Augusto Talamonti of the Socialists, Signor Adolfo Battaglia of the Repubblicans—and Signor Giuseppe Mauadé of the Social Democrats—are members of Parliament and protected by parliamentary immunity, which can be lifted by Parliament only.

Remagen 'miracle' rememberedFrom Patricia Clough
Bonn, March 7

American troops advancing westwards across Europe 35 years ago pulled up on the heights overlooking the Rhine and could not believe their eyes.

There below them was a railway bridge, inexplicably left intact by the retreating German troops, the only bridge still standing across the Rhine. Its seizure and the column of shipping and of men and arms shunted across it before it collapsed under the strain 10 days later considerably hastened the end of the Second World War.

Today, on the 35th anniversary of the capture of the bridge at Remagen, a museum was opened in the western tower which, with its companion on the other side, is all that is left of the bridge.

The museum fulfils a long-standing ambition of Herr Hans Peter Kürten, the mayor of Remagen, who for years has been collecting photographs, letters, books, films and other materials documenting the fight for the bridge. Among them are excerpts from the Hollywood film, *The Bridge at Remagen*, a highly dramatized account which was seen by millions.

Herr Kürten's dream only started coming true, however, about two years ago when the



The Remagen bridge over the Rhine after American troops captured it 35 years ago.

central supports of the bridge—which was never rebuilt after the war—had to be dismantled because they hampered shipping. He had thousands of stones from the bridge encased in hard transparent plastic and, with an accompanying certificate of authenticity sold them to visitors or postal applicants throughout the world for DM40 (£10) a piece.

Huge blocks of the grimacing black stone have also been sold to museums as war memorials in various countries. In two years he has collected about DM70,000 to found the museum.

The museum was conceived as an effort for peace and reconciliation. Veterans' meetings have been held in Remagen

where allied and German survivors have swapped reminiscences and discussed, above all, how the bridge resisted German attempts to mine it and bomb it from the air. What General Eisenhower described as "the miracle of Remagen" now is generally thought, according to Remagen town officials, to have been the work of German officers who longed for the end of the war.

Apparently the German Army suspected this, too, because four German officers responsible for the bridge's destruction were executed on Hitler's orders.

Their sons and widows, as well as the first Americans to cross the bridge were invited along with other veterans to the opening ceremony today.

Bomb damages Soviet consulate in BerlinFrom Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, March 7

A bomb exploded inside the Soviet consulate in Berlin today, causing extensive damage but no casualties. The device was placed in a toilet in the building, which is in the American-controlled sector of the city. The explosion destroyed walls and doors and smashed windows.

After the explosion, shortly after noon, an Afghan organization claimed responsibility for the attack, but the police are investigating a man who arrived in an orange van and entered the consulate shortly before noon with two bunches of flowers, but it was not known whether he was connected with the attack.

The US mission in Berlin expressed regrets at the incident.

Brothel plan

Rotterdam, March 7.—The Rotterdam City Council has approved a plan to concentrate prostitution in floating brothels at three selected berths.

The plan, proposed by the Mayor and approved last night, is intended to rid the Karedrech area of Rotterdam of large-scale prostitution.

At a dinner given by his hon. friend Dr. António Sá Carneiro, the Prime Minister, Mr Jenkins said that negotiations for Portugal's member

Pro-Moscow students lose ground in Greek electionsFrom Mario Modiano
Athens, March 7

Pro-Moscow Communists and Socialists again won a clear majority in Wednesday's Greek student elections but compared to last year's results, they have lost ground to the "independents" who want the student movement free from control by the political parties.

The student faction loyal to the Panhellenic Socialist Movement failed in its effort to regain control which it lost to the communists in 1976. The two groups polled 55 per cent of the total vote, a loss of almost three per cent.

Together they will control 329 of the 600 or so seats on the executive boards of student unions. This is 19 fewer than last year.

The independents worked with groups of: European communists and some far-left candidates to increase their share of the total vote from 7.22 to 10.88 per cent. This won

The Pope has flu

Rome, March 7.—The Pope is suffering from influenza and on the advice of doctors cancelled his private audiences today as well as a visit to a parish church in Rome on Sunday, the Vatican announced.

EEC import plan aimed at helping Third WorldFrom Michael Hernby
Brussels, March 7

Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Prime Minister, faced a barrage of questions in Parliament today on the Italcase scandal and on the resignation of Signor Franco Evangelisti, the Minister of Merchant Marine. Signor Evangelisti, a close associate of Signor Giulio Andreotti, had admitted taking money from one of the main defaulters on a loan of Italcase, Signor Gaetano Caltagirone, a Rome builder.

Admitting that public opinion was preoccupied over the whole affair, Signor Cossiga, maintained, however, that the Italian banking system was "fundamentally healthy, correct and solid". Urgent attention nevertheless needed to be given to certain juridical and operational aspects of it, if there were not to be "more grave consequences". If the criteria for lending were distorted, this could lead to "ambiguous manoeuvres and incorrect operations".

Signor Cossiga promised that the Government would act to fill the numerous vacancies at the heads of public sector banks, and would apply standards of personal competence and efficiency. (In the past the Christian Democrats have often been accused of putting party loyalty before competence.)

Signor Arturo Ruffini, the Foreign Minister, has been questioned by a magistrate investigating a certain fringe aspect in Italy of the case of Signor Michele Sindona, the Sicilian financier on trial now in New York in connection with the failure of the Franklin National Bank.

A Christian Democrat from Palermo, Signor Ruffini answered questions about his links with the Spadolini brothers, one of whom was arrested last autumn, when carrying an alleged letter from Signor Sindona, who at that time had disappeared.

Under the Commission's proposal, the very competitive countries would be subject to new rules limiting the export to the EEC of "sensitive" goods likely to undermine the livelihood of the Community's own producers.

OVERSEAS



Home from Bogotá: Herr Edi Selzer (left), the Austrian ambassador to Colombia, shakes the hand of Herr Willibald Pahr, the Austrian Foreign Minister after arriving at Schwechat Airport, Vienna yesterday. With them is Herr Selzer's daughter, Edith.

The EEC's present GSP scheme expires at the end of the year and, in its recommendation to the Council of Ministers, which will be turned into a more detailed formal proposal later this year, the Commission says that the new scheme should run for 20 years, with provision for review every five years.

Under the GSP the Community allows developing countries duty-free entry for their industrial exports, without specifying, however, partial exemption from duties for agricultural exports.

Under the Commission's proposal, the very competitive countries would be subject to new rules limiting the export to the EEC of "sensitive" goods likely to undermine the livelihood of the Community's own producers.

peaceful means to solve this affair", the exhausted ambassador said at the airport. "Anything else could end in catastrophe."

Herr Selzer said the hostages, including 12 other ambassadors, were all in good condition and were being treated well. "These terrorists will only opt for brutal means if something shooting starts", he added.

In Bogotá, the guerrilla leader who calls himself Commander One, said negotiations for the release of the remaining hostages could last for two weeks or more. He added that no more hostages would be freed for the present. The talks go on.—Reuters.

Zimbabwe Cabinet to be ready by TuesdayFrom Dan van der Vat
Salisbury, March 7

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

OVERSEAS Giscard tour of Gulf leaves wake of profit

From Charles Hargrove
Abu Dhabi, March 7

More than a thousand members of the French colony in Abu Dhabi and their cheering, flag-waving, offspring gave President Giscard d'Estaing a boisterous welcome yesterday at the close of his six-day visit to four of the Gulf states, which has been an unqualified diplomatic success and important in France's economy.

British influence is still strong here, but France, a latecomer to the scene, as the President pointed out in his speech, has succeeded in carving for itself a small but rapidly growing share in the development.

Of the four states visited by the French President, Abu Dhabi has the closest and most promising industrial, commercial and political ties with France.

French oil companies have a sizeable stake in the exploitation and development of the Abu Dhabi oilfields, especially offshore, and in gas liquefaction. Other French firms have won substantial contracts in the United Arab Emirates for the construction of desalination plants, oil refineries, fertilizer plants and the designs of the new Abu Dhabi airport.

The cultural and technical cooperation agreement signed in 1975 when Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, the ruler of Abu Dhabi and president of the Emirate Federation, visited France, gave a strong impetus to French language studies and technology.

Six agreements were signed as a result of the present talks, which President Giscard d'Estaing and the four French ministers accompanying him, had with Sheikh Zayed.

They provided for the supervision and management of oil production plans, including the creation of an offshore accident centre, the training of technical and engineers in France, study of a nuclear energy development programme for post-war era, the creation of a research institute on the practical applications of solar energy, the training of medical students in French medical colleges, and French technical assistance for agricultural projects.

Abu Dhabi has given to France a guarantee of all the oil delivery if need, Lieutenant-Colonel Khalifa bin Zayed al-Nahyan, the man apparent, declared today that this decision was taken out of respect for the actions of France within the European Community "in favour of the Arab cause" and for its recent stand on Palestinian self-determination.

Undoubtedly, the French industrial and commercial breakthrough in the Gulf states has already been from the pro-Arab policy pursued by the French Government since 1967. It was given an additional fillip by the French official support for self-determination for the Palestinians.

But there are other reasons too. The French, I was told by a foreign diplomat in Abu Dhabi, have a great capacity for coordinating the activities of government, finance and business in export markets, and the French firms which go out to conquer new markets are dynamic, enterprising and go-ahead.

Japanese plan new kill of 500 dolphins

Tokyo, March 7. Fishermen in western Japan have rounded up another 500 dolphins to kill this renewing the international outcry provoked by their slaughter of 1,000 dolphins last week.

Fishery officials said that the fisheries on Iki Island had rounded up the dolphins yesterday and would kill all of them today.

The fisheries say the dolphins depict yellowtail and squid.

American environmentalists on the scene contend that it is overfishing rather than the dolphins which is to blame.

Mr Saburo Okita, the Japanese Foreign Minister, said today that he would try to persuade the United States that the controversy over the killing of dolphins is the result of different customs in Japan.

Leading article, page 13



Mr. Patrick Wayne (left) and Mr. Michael Wayne appear at a Washington luncheon beneath pictures of their late actor father, John Wayne, who was awarded a congressional gold medal. With the brothers are Senator John Warner (centre) and his wife, Elizabeth Taylor, and Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

Mr Ram cleaves Janata party as nine state elections fall due

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, March 7

For the second time in eight months India's former ruling Janata party has split. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan (formerly known as the Untouchables) at the time of independence, Mr. Ram said it was better to have a clear parting of the ways "between those who prefer to support communal and caste tendencies based on religious fanaticism and those who believe in secularism and equality".

For good measure Mr. Ram, who announced his move at a crowded press conference, said it was a mistake to have joined the Janata Government in 1977, when he broke from Mrs. Gandhi. Many people believe the ultimate object of all Mr. Ram's recent manoeuvres is to return to her now that she is once again in power.

As if to underline that India's leading politicians attach little or no value to party loyalties, Mrs. Gandhi today appointed Mr. Virendra Patel, the man who lost to her in the Chickmagalur by-election in November, 1978,

impossible to form a united opposition.

Invoking the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru and Ambedkar, the leader of the Harijanas (formerly known as the Untouchables) at the time of independence, Mr. Ram said it was better to have a clear parting of the ways "between those who prefer to support communal and caste tendencies based on religious fanaticism and those who believe in secularism and equality".

Mr. Ram, aged 71 and twice India's Defence Minister, appealed to his former Party colleagues and all Janata workers in the country to follow him and participate in a founding conference of the new party in a fortnight's time. But he only claimed the support of 10 MPs today.

He denied his move would make the opposition to Mrs. Gandhi "in favour of the Arab cause" and for its recent stand on Palestinian self-determination.

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Russians blamed for two invasions in Asia

From Our Correspondent
Kuala Lumpur, March 7

The Soviet Union came under heavy criticism in Kuala Lumpur today when foreign ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and the European Economic Community blamed it not only for the invasion of Afghanistan but also for the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, told journalists tonight that the invasion of Afghanistan and Kampuchea underlined the threats posed by the Soviet Union in these regions.

"The Soviet Union poses a threat to both Indochina and Afghanistan", he said. He was "not surprised" at the proxy intervention by Vietnam in Kampuchea.

The problem of Kampuchea, he said, was identical to that of Afghanistan.

But conference sources said that the ASEAN foreign ministers felt there was a European lack of understanding of their problem in Kampuchea.

Soviet troops police Kabul

Kabul, March 7. Soviet troops were enforcing martial law today in Kabul two weeks after demonstrations against their presence in Afghanistan ended in bloody clashes.

Soviet soldiers and military equipment were much in evidence at Kabul airport, which yesterday after being closed by the Soviet Union was reopened.

Earlier doubts whether both the Soviet Union and Vietnam should be named as aggressors were resolved in the affirmative.

The political statement was one of three released after the discussions. Officially, the meetings in Kuala Lumpur were convened to initial an ASEAN

EEC economic cooperation pact and a separate memorandum outlining the general principles of its implementation.

But much of the interest was on the informal political discussions, which while reviewing the general international situation, concentrated on the Soviet Union and Afghanistan was strongly opposed by a meeting of political leaders here today.

General Zia made the suggestion yesterday, to return an allegation that Pakistan was sending armed Afghan insurgents to create trouble in Afghanistan.

General Zia had also suggested that Pakistan would be willing to offer inspection of Afghan refugee camps by impartial observers to ascertain that they were not bases for military training and activity. Alternatively, he proposed that United Nations or non-aligned peace-keeping forces be posted on the border.

Leaders at today's meeting passed a resolution censuring the Pakistani regime's external and internal policies and demanded that instead of adopting diversionary methods, the martial law regime should take steps to restore representative government.

These leaders, most of whom had welcomed imposition of martial law two and a half years ago, and were associated with General Zia's Cabinet before the ouster of Mr. Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, said Pakistan was passing through its most critical phase.

The leaders alleged that Pakistan's current foreign policy had failed to enlist the support of friendly nations in meeting the Soviet threat in Afghanistan.

Marital law was proclaimed on February 22 after a traders

strike and clashes in which hundreds were reported killed.

Meetings of more than four people are banned, but an 8 pm curfew was eased by one hour.

The Ministry of the Interior said that security forces were striving to eliminate armed tribesmen and agents. The Afghan authorities announced last week that one American and a number of Pakistanis had been arrested. —Reuter

Since then observers inside Pakistan have reported evidence of the building of an enrichment plant at Kahora, near Rawalpindi.

Pakistan embarked on "nuclear technology for peaceful purposes", in the 1950s when it sent a string of promising young scientists to study in the United States, Canada, West Germany and the Soviet Union, so that by 1972, according to its own figures, it had 550 qualified nuclear scientists and engineers.

During this period Pakistan set up jointly by Britain, West Germany and Holland for enriching uranium.

During his three years there Dr. Khan was briefly seconded to the centrifuge project at Almelo in the Netherlands, a high-security research establishment set up jointly by Britain, West Germany and Holland for enriching uranium.

Dr. Khan's words come not long after a high-level military source in Islamabad let it be known Pakistan was hoping to test a thermonuclear (H-bomb) device sometime this spring, despite the persistent efforts of America and other nuclear powers to prevent more countries from acquiring the weapon.

This week's statement can only add to international alarm at the prospect that Pakistan may indeed be intent on joining the "nuclear club". It will

already been well ahead with an alternative plan. For by 1976 Dr. Khan was back at Kahora and Pakistan, using a number of front organizations, was busy buying components for a centrifuge plant on the world market.

In the summer of 1978, for instance, Pakistan bought 31 high-frequency "inverters" from the Emerson factory in Swindon, escaping a Department of Trade ban.

Other vital components, like valves, welding equipment, gauges and radiation-proof glass were bought from Switzerland, West Germany, Holland and the United States under the guise of materials intended for a new textile mill.

Separately, these items have for many years been sold for a variety of industrial uses; it is only when combined with a known goal of producing enriched uranium that their sale has been restricted.

Dr. Khan had brought home the knowledge, and shopping around produced the parts. Now all that was needed was the uranium. Weapons-grade uranium U-235 could, assuming a large enough amount could be

Sperm bank criticized by expert

From Ivan Davis
Los Angeles, March 7

impossible to form a united opposition.

He takes over a key economic ministry without having any previous central government experience, at a time when India is finding it difficult to obtain oil on world markets and import bills are eating into the country's export earnings.

A stinging and sceptical response came today from Mr. Chandra Shekhar, the Janata president, who "thanked" Mr. Ram for quitting. No one of significance would join Mr. Ram, whom he described as "dead wood".

Mr. Ram had only been trying to bar the party of recent years, he added, emphasizing how he had been able to cooperate with the Janata Sangh elements for almost three years while in office.

Many people here who have felt sympathy with the veteran minister have explained his recent public antics as largely caused by his inability to get used to being out of Government.

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Fitz, Rosalind
SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE Rosebery
Ave, WC1, 01-221 3858
Last, 10th Floor, 6.30-8.30
IRISH BALLET COMPANY
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Theatre Royal, 10th Floor, 60001
Playing 10th Floor, 6.30-8.30
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Designer: Annemarie Stubbs
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Delightful. Evening News.

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Mon-Fri, 8pm, Sat. 7.30 Sun. Thurs.
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TIMOTHY WEST

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By Caryl Churchill & Ned Sherrin.
Directed by Patrick Garland.

THE BEST PIECE OF STUPIDITY ON STAGE

Comedy at the Royal Court, Sloane

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Play. By David Hare. Directed by David

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production. London Evening Standard.

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THE BEST PIECE OF STUPIDITY ON STAGE

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Daville

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.40 Open University. Until close down at 8.30.
 9.45 Gymnast: Parallel Bars (r).
 9.50 Mind-Cheaters: Sweet Shop : Cooley, Smith and their sugary sweets. Plus singer Barbara Dickson, and, of course, compere Noel Edmonds.
 12.30 pm Grandstand : The line-up is: 12.35 Bob Wilson on football; 1.05 and 1.40 indoor Hockey (the Rank Xerox Club Championships); 1.20, 1.50, 2.20 and 2.50 Racing from Cheltenham; 2.10 and 2.40 Boxer (see Personal Choice); 3.10 Cheltenham Review; 3.20 Badminton (Ling Grand Prix Finals); 3.45 Half-time scores; 3.5

BBC 2

7.40 am Open University. Until 7.50 pm. Then from 8.45 until 9.10.
 9.10 Cheltenham: Light-hearted entertainment from Justine Case, Peter Wear, Johnny M. and Will Gaines.
 9.35 Film: Ziegfeld Follies (1944). Star-studded MGM musical with William Powell as the great impresario, looking back on some of his greatest stage successes (see Personal Choice).
 9.50 Horizon: The 300m that lies in our dustbin every year, and what is being done to stop the waste (r).
 9.50 Mr. Smith's Indoor Garden

London Weekend

8.40 am Sesame Street: The Muppets in some of their early series.
 9.40 The Beachcombers: Urban worries for a country girl (r).
 10.45 Superman: The Man of the Steel (1978). 10.30 Thomas Highly-entertained show for children.
 10.50 Playhouse: The Best of Professor Raphael Raphael's comedy about two old chums (Keith Barron and Norman Radway) who meet after a 10-year interval, with explosive results. With Ann Bell and Jane Wymark (see Personal Choice).
 11.30 Film: Ziegfeld Follies (1944). Italian director Antonioni's uncompromising look at American youth in the flower-power 1960s. Not a huge success, artistically or commercially. Ends at 1.30 am.

FILMS ON TELEVISION

It's an all-American week on BBC TV, and two of today's titles start with Z. Ziegfeld Follies (BBC 2, 11.30), was Michelangelo Antonioni's sexual 1963 folly. MGM's - highly decorative fantasy of the youth revolution era. The leading players, Doris Day and Kirk Douglas, were soon to disappear - Frache to die. Otherwise, it's all the way, starting with Astaire, Garland, Kelly, Lena Horne et al in Ziegfeld Follies (Friday, 1.45-2.10). 1944's MGM musical version. To-night's gangster movie, High Sierra (BBC 2, 8.10), also made in 1944, launched Humphrey Bogart as a major star. (He won both roles George Raft turned them down). It was scripted by John

Houston and W. R. Burnett and directed by Raoul Walsh; but is not quite as good as these might promise. Singers (1955 vintage) is a philandering theatrical agent in The Tender Trap (tomorrow, 8.15). 1953, fully trap-trapped by Debbie Reynolds.

All stars again (James Stewart, Attenborough, Peter Finch, Hardy Kruger) in Robert Aldrich's 1968 The Flight of the Phoenix (Sunday, BBC 1, 7.15), a moderately entertaining adventure film set in 1944. MGM musical version. To-night's gangster movie, High Sierra (BBC 2, 8.10), also made in 1944, launched Humphrey Bogart as a major star. (He won both roles George Raft turned them down). It was scripted by John

Jack London's tale of the Yukon Gold Rush, Call of the Wild, was less faithfully but more entertainingly filmed by William Wellman in 1935, with Gable and Lorelei Young. The 1972 version (Wednesday, BBC 1, 8.30) had Stewart, Holden and two very attractive canine heroines. Such Dust as Dreams Are Made On (Friday, BBC 1, 11.30) was a pilot film for Harry O's series which featured the recently deceased David Janssen and Martin Sheen of *Apocalypse Now*.

No stars, finally, in Joan Fontaine's attractive Old Boysfriends (Tuesday, BBC 2, 9.00), a contemporary American echo of the classic *Carner de Bal* as the heroine, feeling youth on the wane, nostalgically revisits old loves.

Rugby League: Salford v Widnes (Star Express Challenge Cup); 4.40 Final score.
 5.10 The Pink Panther Show: three cartoons.
 5.30 News: 5.40 Sport.
 5.45 Wonder Woman: The stolen diamond.
 6.30 Jim'll Fix It: A girl spends a night in a haunted castle, thanks to Jimmy Savile.

7.05 All Creatures Great and Small: James Herriot causes trouble at the greyhound track.

7.55 The Little and Large Show: Comedy from Syd Little and Eddie Large; guests are Boney M, the disco act.

8.30 Dallas: Pan leaves town—and an angry husband.

9.20 News: with Kenneth Kendall.
 9.30 Match of the Day: Highlight from today's games in the Sixth Round of the FA Cup.

10.30 Parkinson. With Oliver Reed, Dick Van Dyke, the lifeboat VC, and The Chieftains.

11.30 Full Silvers: Sergeant Rik. Another of these enjoyable Army comedies.

12.30 am Shipping forecast.

1.00 News.

1.10 On Your Farm.

1.40 Today's Papers.

1.45 Yours Faithfully.

1.50 It's a Bargain.

1.50 News.

1.50 Sports on 4.

1.50 Today's Papers.

2.50 Yesterday in Parliament.

2.50 News.

3.05 Breakfast.

3.15 News Stand.

10.5 The Week in Westminster.

10.5 Daily Service.

10.45 Pick of the Week.

12.30 International Assignment.

12.00 News.

12.02 pm Money Box.

12.27 The News Quiz.

12.55 Weather.

1.00 News.

1.10 Any Questions?

1.20 News.

1.20 Pick of the Week.

1.30 Play: Brother, Brother, by Frances McNeil.

1.30 Does He Take Sugar?

4.00 News.

4.02 The Zabalean.

4.30 Time for Verse.

4.40 Songs of Wales (2).

5.25 Week Ending.

5.30 Weather.

6.00 News.

6.15 Desert Island Discs.

6.35 Robert Robinson.

6.35 Baker's Dozen.

6.35 Play: Vivien the Blockbuster, by Oliver Wymark.

7.00 News.

10.15 Kaleidoscope, review.

11.00 Lighen Our Darkness.

11.15 Miles of London.

11.45 Signing On.

12.15 am-12.32 Shipping forecast.

1.00 News.

Travel I

Cruising in a Soviet showcase



Crowded quayside in Istanbul

In the light of subsequent events, the notes I made during a cruise on a Soviet liner last year have a certain irony about them. I wondered for some time whether an account of the trip would be worthy of inclusion in these columns, knowing the depth of feeling that often exists with regard to holidays and the Soviet Union. Under present circumstances

However, the type of cruise holiday I sampled is being chosen, in 1980, by British holidaymakers, although CTC Lines, who are the United Kingdom agents for the Baltic Shipping Company, readily admit that bookings are not as high as they would have expected under "normal" circumstances. As just about every other cruise company is suffering from a shortage of bookings, because of economic pressures, it is hard to evaluate how much the present state of debate should be taken into account. Who is to say what is keeping passengers away from the vessels of the Anglo-Russian cruise operators? Economics or politics?

The ship on which I travelled last summer was the 15,000-ton *Odessa*, which began life as the *Copenhagen*, being built by Vickers for a Danish company. Completed in 1974, she never sailed under the Danish flag, as the company went out of business. The vessel was bought by the Black Sea Steamship Company, renamed *Odessa* (after her new port of registry) and began operating in 1975.

Using Genoa as a base, she carried out a series of one and two week cruises last summer, some of which took her into the Black Sea and to Soviet

ports. I sampled one section of such a cruise, flying to Istanbul to join the vessel after she had already called at Malta and Iomir. As usually happens, the impression one first gets is of turning up at a party after all the other guests had had an opportunity to get to know one another. One feels something of an odd man out, at least for a day or two. On this occasion, such a feeling was quickly dispelled, as the ship's staff—the social staff I suppose, one should call them—set out to create a thoroughly welcoming atmosphere. If anything, their efforts proved once again what a good holiday a cruise is for anyone travelling alone.

The fact that passengers were more or less divided equally between German and British nationalities, with a gesticulating handful of Italians and a clutch of Dutch to make up the numbers, meant that chauvinism always threatened to break surface. The staff turned this to competitive advantage when it came to persuading passengers to participate in evening fun and games. Such participation is the mainstay of entertainment on many ships these days, although on *Odessa* it was supplemented by the efforts of the professionals on board, as well as the crew who, like all Soviet seamen and women, commanded a range of musical skills.

Only at mealtimes, and in particular around the lunchtime buffet table, was there any abrasion between the British and the German passengers, the dining room staff deriving very amusement from this. Food was plentiful and varied, the service very good, and none of the passengers to whom I spoke had any complaints on that score. Indeed, there were few complaints of any kind, although I had my own reservations about fitting nine ports of call into a two week voyage.

The ship was full—480 passengers—but one felt no sense of overcrowding save on certain sections of the sun deck. And, as far as I interviewed, such numbers did not detract from the excellent service they enjoyed, from waitresses and deck stewards, from cabin and bar staff. This is as it should have been, after all, there were close on 300 such staff to provide that service. That is a significant equation, that ratio of staff to passengers, for it is something that only the financial arithmetic of a state run and state subsidised organisation will allow. Certainly, it could not be achieved by any of the shipping companies—the Greeks and Italians, the British and Scandinavians—with whom the Soviet ships are now in competition. Make no mistake that it is a competition, and one which the Soviet organisa-

tion fully intends to win—for financial and political reasons. Apart from earning much needed hard currency, *Odessa* is a floating showcase to advertise the Soviet way of life.

All manner of such "propaganda" touches may be observed, although the word itself is possibly too strong to convey what is being achieved. The quality of crew uniforms is extremely high, and in that respect the girls who clean and tidy the cabins wear a "uniform" of t-shirts and American jeans. (So who would claim that jeans are unobtainable?)

This year *Odessa* is based in New Orleans and, until the middle of May, is being offered as one ingredient of a fly, stay and cruise holiday. The 13 day inclusive arrangement, giving five nights in New Orleans and a week long cruise, costs from £732 according to current brochure prices.

Her place in the Mediterranean and Black Sea has been taken this year by *Galileo Galilei* 27,000 tons and of Italian registry, and a vessel upon which I have not sailed and therefore cannot comment. Whether the Italian brand of service will march up to that provided by the Soviet ship remains to be seen, as indeed does the prospect of her operating a successful season. The cost of two week cruises starts from £439, depending upon the style of cabin. Inevitably CTC has suffered the aftermath of the Afghanistan intervention. I understand the American based programme has suffered and learned recently that the Australian Government had decided to bar Soviet cruise

ships from its ports. To minimize the effect of this ban, CTC has chartered the 18,700 ton Greek vessel *Rasa Sayang*, as Australia is an important base in its programme.

Looking to the long term, I see no reason why Soviet cruise ships should not enjoy great success. For reasons which are quite obvious, they are able to provide a high ratio of staff to passengers and thus a first class degree of service. During my time on board *Odessa* I met many British travellers who are old hands at the cruising game, and who have sampled the ships of many nationalities. Though there were a few minor criticisms regarding the price of drinks on board, all those passengers were full of praise for the ship and the way she was run. Quite independently, several compared her with ships on which they had travelled many years ago, equating her service standards with those "good old days". I have written here before about that nostalgia for cruising styles of the past. It would be most ironic if, of all nations, the Soviet Union provides such style in the 1980s.

A travel agent should have the CTC cruise brochures, including that of air/sea holidays and fly cruises. Or you may write to CTC at 1/3 Lower Regent Street, London, SW1Y 4NN.

John Carter

Travel II

A far cry from the Alps

My introduction to Aviemore was a sign on the hotel reception desk apologizing to all guests for the total lack of water in their rooms with the added intelligence that there was no chance of the supply being restored before morning. It was a blessing to be too tired to care. An enterprising management managed breakfast with tea, but for some reason not coffee, before the busman was repaired and with the help of a cold supply in the loos for the public bar it was possible to sit off for the ski slopes, feeling refreshed and ready for as fast a hurdle down the piste as a new beginner can manage.

It soon turned out that at Aviemore on a Saturday it is best to temper enthusiasm with patience. The first regular bus

departs at 9.25 am and by the time it has reached the slopes the car park is already crowded, queues are forming for tickets and for the drag and chair lifts. Still, by 11.00 am I had had my first rock and come to the quick conclusion that the hard-packed ice crystal snow of the Cairngorms in the Spey Valley was a vastly different surface to the dry, smooth, often light powder covered snow of the French Alps.

Having paid £7.50 for a day's pass and £3.00 for two days boot and ski hire from the Scottish Norwegian Ski School, it was not the time to give up easily. The blue, intermediate runs, proved easy enough with a little practice and it was on to better things.

My only previous experience was a week's skiing in January

at the superb French resort of Serre Chevalier on a Ski Super-lifts chateau holiday. Good conditions, sunny days, excellent instructors (it helps to speak French) and the encouragement of newly made friends enabled me to cope reasonably with the moderately difficult red runs by the end of the week. It was, then, with reasonable confidence that I tackled the same grade in Aviemore. Pride came before a fall, Bumpe the size of small hills had to be me changing my ideas on my competence. An embarrassing tumble of a two man tow-hill had us both toppling in the snow and hardly helped my confidence, but by the end of the day, the piste and I were getting on better. A light snowfall overnight, a slight thaw followed by a deep freeze had by Sunday morning

Nicholas Hirst

Gardening
Mowing time

For many years I have had misgivings about mains voltage electric tools and machines for use in the damp conditions of a garden. I was enthusiastic about low voltage machines operating from a transformer and also battery operated mowers. Today hardly anybody makes 110 volt machines; transformers are costly; and there are no battery operated mowers on the market here.

I fear garden machinery distributors in this country do not wish to sell battery mowers because they do not have electricians to deal with repairs and maintenance—or, since battery machines need very little maintenance compared with a petrol motor machine, they prefer to sell the latter as it will bring in profitable repair and maintenance work for years.

Either way, several million mains voltage machines have been sold in recent years. Mostly they are double insulated and so far there have been few fatal accidents with them—although for me, one fatal accident in a garden is one too many. Double insulation, of course, gives added protection but eventually all insulation may break down. And machines deteriorate, especially if they are kept in damp sheds or other unsuitable places.

I strongly recommend that if you have any electrical machine four years old or more, take it to a garden machinery specialist who has the equipment to test it for safety. In fact I think it might not be a bad idea if there is a demand for large machines on which the operator rides or there would be so many on offer. They are perhaps not unduly expensive by today's standards and the larger machines which are really lawn tractors will do

brought in a compulsory MOT test for electrical garden machinery.

New models of mowing machines mainly show minor improvements, although there seems to be fairly keen price competition among manufacturers here and abroad. It will be interesting to see if we are witnessing a move back to cylinder rotary mowers and away from the rotary machine.

The Morrison Olympic cylinder mower, a four stroke range in 14in, 16in, 20in and 24in sizes, is worth considering. The mowers are very reasonably priced and have some interesting features—one is a divided cutting cylinder or "real" which throws the grass more evenly into the large grass box; instant height adjustment; by hand with no tools; and close coupled rollers follow cylinder ground closely maintaining precise cutting height.

The new Victa Compact 400 two stroke 15.7 inch rotary mower, with a large grass box, single lever height adjustment and ball bearing wheels is easy to push and worth considering for smaller lawns. At £154 it is very reasonably priced compared with other non-self propelled rotary mowers. Flymo's new Minimo 25cm mains electric "air cushion" mower, at about £55, is easy to use.

We are seeing a steady proliferation of garden cultivators—the build up of models reminds me of the spate of machines that appeared in the 1950s only to dwindle to about half a dozen machines by the end of the 1960s. One wonders whether there is sufficient

demand to sustain production of the large number of models now on offer.

This is a field where one should tread warily, consult a dealer who handles a wide range of machines and try to find the one to suit your garden and your pocket. I would suggest however a look at the Norlet Beaver Powerspade, either the petrol motor model at around £170 or the mains voltage electric machine at around £180. My leaning would be towards the four stroke petrol driven machine.

Everybody who uses chemicals in the garden should have the booklet "Directory of Garden Chemicals" the fifth edition of which has just been published, price 80p, postage paid, by the British Agricultural Association Ltd, Alembic House, 93 Earlham Street, London SE1 2TU. Some 200 chemicals are listed in one section under their chemical names and in another under their trade names. So whether you are interested in herbicides (weedkillers), herbicide-fertilizer mixtures, insecticides, fungicides or other garden chemicals you can trace easily a product, what it does and the manufacturer.

All the member firms of the association undertake to abide by the government's "Pesticides Safety Precautions Scheme" so the products listed may be regarded as safe for use as directed and of course it goes without saying that one should scrupulously observe the makers' directions and the advice contained in this booklet.

Roy Hay

Bridge

Slam exploration

The least attractive feature of any system is usually proved to be the asking bid which has become attached to it. Bridge was not designed as a Question and Answer game like Happy Families. A player was expected to bid in such a way that he asked no direct questions and did not invite them. I recently saw the abbreviation DABs on a convention card without knowing its meaning: I have now learned that the competitor was announcing that she

and her partner employed

Directional Asking Bids which

now form part of the ACOL system.

A DAB is a low level

cue-bid in an opponent's suit

inviting partner to bid No

trumps when he holds a partial

guard in that suit (not, as

formerly, when he claimed to

have absolute control of it).

If bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 Heart No 2 Hearts 2 Spades

North holding ♠A 9 8 7 6

♦K Q J 10 9 8 7 6

♣K Q J 10 9 8 7 6

1 Spades 2 Clubs

Responder is promising short

age in Clubs.

1 Club 2 Spades

1 Spades 2 Diamonds

In (B) where all four suits

have been bid, Responder's

jump to 4 Diamonds promises

support for the Openers last bid

suit and a singleton in his other

suit (Clubs). If the Fragment bidder rebids the suit in which

he has announced that he was

short, he shows a void. So, in

the sequence

Openers 1 Spades

1 Heart

1 Club

1 Spades

Responder 1 Clubs

1 Spades

1 Diamonds

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William Rees-Mogg in Berkeley, California, finds a missing link in the presidential campaign

Where are all the intellectual giants?

US Elections

Watching breakfast television in Berkeley, California, is a delightful and informative way of observing American politics. Senator Kennedy, in an early morning chat, offers to cure inflation by controlling everything: Prices, wages and, for good measure, interest rate.

Congress is currently engaged in decimating some interest rates because the controls don't work. In 1969, John Locke exposed the fallacy of controlling interest rates in his pamphlet, *Some considerations of the consequences of the lowering of interest*, a pamphlet which is perhaps the true start of modern economic theory.

Senator Kennedy does not leave the impression that he has read John Locke, which in a busy life is quite understandable. Unfortunately, he did not leave the impression that he realizes that he is proposing something which has ever been discussed before. His position paper says: "Control interest rates" so he appears on a chat show and offers to control interest rates. The fact that the proposal has been discussed, and almost invariably rejected, by economic thinkers for nearly 300 years means nothing to him. He is quite unaware of it.

Indeed, Senator Kennedy reminds me of the school report written by Mr Alfred Presler, one of the most brilliant schoolmasters at Charterhouse in my time: "If ignorance is bliss this boy is in his seventh heaven." Kennedy shows the uninformed eagerness with which the stupid boy of the class offers the wrong answer.

This may not have been resented in Massachusetts, but it does not go unnoticed in Berkeley, which is very much



Doubts about their future ... Mr Bush and Senator Kennedy.

a university town, and indeed contains the campus of the University of California, one of the great universities of the world. In Berkeley there are plenty of people who have read John Locke, and the students have put up posters on campus saying "Friedman for president". That probably represents high spirits rather than ideological commitment.

The Berkeley reaction to the relative success of Mr Anderson in the Massachusetts and Vermont primaries reflected the unease of the intellectual community about the quality of all the presidential candidates, on both sides, and including the President himself. That is evident from the daylong series of successful primaries offering to start thinking about inflation does not support his reputation as the intellectuals' politician—though that may not be enough to put off the intellectuals.

At Berkeley I have not heard a single enthusiastic endorsement of President Carter, though he has many reluctant supporters. He is seen as still dangerously inexperienced after three years as President; Governor Connally is almost as dead a candidate as Harold Stassen, who is, amazingly, still entered in primaries. He is qualified. He knows what the problems of the Presidency are. And he has dealt with a number of them in his past jobs. He is open to the best advice, not afraid of the intellectual establishment, as President Carter is, or President Nixon was.

President Carter's support in the intellectual community is, so far as I can judge, entirely based on the view that the others might be worse. He is certainly still a vulnerable candidate. Senator Kennedy is not going to take the nomination away from him, but a Republican of quality could take the Presidency away from him, perhaps surprisingly easily.

The difficulty is to find the Republican of quality. Senator Baker has retired from the race; Governor Connally is

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Nixon was.

Yet the intellectual com-

munity is not easy about him. His energetic manner seems to be artificially imposed on a dry personality, an introvert preferring to be an extrovert. He is thought not to take any stands, but to fudge every issue.

He looks more like somebody else's Secretary of State than his own President, and a Vance rather than a Kissinger at that.

If the Presidency were a

Chair, Governor Reagan would

not be elected to it.

That leaves Mr Bush, and

about Mr Bush—in some ways

the most plausible candidate in

intellectual terms—doubts have

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Doubts about their future ... Mr Bush and Senator Kennedy.

A dark but romantic vision

John Whiting, who died of cancer in 1963, had a dark vision of the world. His plays, singularly independent, are singularly obsessed by a sense of being hummed down and over-powered (one of his unfinished radio plays was called *The Quarry and the Preg*), are all creatures possessed by demons.

Deeply romantic as all his work is in the strictly technical sense of that term, any suggestion conveyed by the word "romantic" of ease or glamour or softness or effervescence would be ludicrously false to the stance and posture of Whiting's plays. Like Ionesco and Beckett, who both began their play-writing careers in the same year as did Whiting, his sense of the world is seared by the war, the concentration camps and the atomic bomb and he never suffered, even anonymously, from the smugness and euphoria of what was called "victory".

In a dying world there could be no victory. At the time of his death he was wrestling to bring this sombre and austere sense of things into dramatic and theatrical focus. He had three times begun to embody such a theme, but had not managed to work through to a satisfactory conclusion.

The first, called *Nomad*, was started in 1957. He wrote one act of it but no more and left no notes of how he intended to continue it (if, indeed, he himself knew). The second, written in 1958, is called *Nomad*: of this, a completed act survives and some notes for a second act. The third was started in 1961, but all that we have of it are some rather scattered notes and a few short passages of dialogue, one of which written in January 1963, is headed "Definitive draft" but very only as far as page 6. It was called *The Nomad*. The play is basically about the destruction of our ideals or at least Western Europe's inability to come up to the "ideal". It is sympathetic to Anderson, but not as yet really impressed even by him. If a first-rate man comes along, the Presidency is there for the taking, at least so far as the intellectuals are concerned. In 1980 there does not yet appear to be such a first-rate man.

"But why is he with you?" "Now. Now. Why now?" "Because I am afraid." "Very, very afraid." "But he certainly go so is with you."

"I know." "Come's day." "Too true." "What then?" "I'll send him home." "Will he go?" "No." "I'll find a way." "And be on your own. No cheat, will you? Not, like someone else. Be as you are."

"All right. All right. I'll be silent; then, Jesus Christ."

"Is that really the way?"

"It must come to that. Sure, you understand."

This is very, very Whiting-esque. And these savage, repressive, hurt, unhappy people are no paradigm, had to play been completed: a Europe's centaur and the civilization after the ravage of the Second World War. At the time he came to rework the theme as *The Nomad* 1961-63, Whiting had moved from Morocco to Munich—not the recovery of Western Europe's "economic miracle", but the bomb-ravaged city of the immediate post-war years.

These broken cities of continental Europe, exorcised dark fascinations on Whiting mind throughout his career. They crop up in several of his works, beginning with his first, a strange novel (still unpublished) called *Not a Fox of Land*, which was written in 1944-45, in which a brilliant symphony orchestra gives a concert in a bombed theatre, with sunlight streaming through gaping holes in the wall behind the stage to an audience consisting of 40 or 50 soldiers. The walls of the post-war world, as the buildings have gaps

THE TIMES

New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

PATCHING UP THE ALLIANCE

The western alliance cannot survive without an adequate level of trust and understanding between the United States and West Germany. They are the two pillars on which the whole structure depends. This does not rule out disagreements. There have been plenty over the past thirty years. It simply means that the basic mutuality of interest must never be forgotten or wantonly jeopardized. Herr Schmidt's visit to Washington this week has been valuable in demonstrating that the foundations remain firm enough to carry the remaining differences.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan put a considerable strain on the relationship, which has been more than usually troubled ever since Mr Carter took office. The West Germans had been resisting heavy American pressure to join in drastic measures against Iran for the sake of the American hostages. They were slow to see the wider implications of Afghanistan. They reacted with an instinctive defence of their own immediate interests when they felt they were being asked to put at risk the fruits of ten years of hard work dedicated to ending the cruelties of the war, building up trade and other contacts with East Germany and the rest of eastern Europe, securing the vulnerable access routes to West Berlin, and getting ethnic Germans out of Poland and the Soviet Union. This is an election year and these achievements form a substantial part of the Government's record.

Communication problems

The Americans were justified in seeing this view as too limited. The West Germans will be as threatened as anyone if the Russians come to believe they can use force with impunity, especially in the vicinity of the oil fields of the Gulf. If European defence must be saved at any price the price will rise steadily until Europe is forced to defer to the Soviet Union on issues involving its immediate security. But Mr Carter did not make things any easier for himself or the Germans by his maledroit handling of the situation. If the Germans lack global perceptions, he lacks European perceptions. He had not fully informed his allies about Soviet preparations for the invasion, which had been visible since October. Nor did he inform them about the warnings he had conveyed to the Russians. When the invasion took place he worked out a list of proposed sanctions without full consultation. Then he sent Mr Warren Christopher to Europe for discussion.

DEATH TO THE DOLPHINS

The proverb about there being plenty of fish in the sea has been looking threadbare for some time. Icelanders and Grimsbymen, Russians and Palmsers, trawlers-fishers, are forever competing for shrinking catches, and we have seen cod and herring advance far along the road already trodden by the cod, from cheap snack to extravagant treat. The rivalry between man and man is hardly less intense than that between man and other species with a taste for fish, as witness the repeated spars over the calling of seals in Britain and Canada and the massacre of dolphins in Japan. Yesterday the Japanese Foreign Minister described the controversy over the dolphin cull on the island of Iki as an instance of differing customs in Japan and the West.

It is not difficult to see why the dolphin has gained so many protectors. There are few animals which so notably combine beauty, intelligence and goodwill. Stories of their haughty eagerness to make contact with mankind go back at least as far as the younger Pliny, and it is a recurring feature of these tales that human malice or chauvinism make the dolphin suffer in the end for its mitigation. Considering how large and

sions, which was sensible, but no sooner had Mr Christopher assured the allies that the idea of boycotting the Olympics would be reviewed at leisure than Mr Carter appeared on American television with his own hasty decision. Then there was the muddle over the proposed summit conference which caused the French to climb back on to their Gaullist horse. It seemed to many Europeans that they were expected to rally automatically behind the American flag without even being asked their opinion. Since their faith in Mr Carter's judgment has never been strong it was asking too much. He reaped the fruits of this distrust.

A good deal of repair work has been done since then between Bonn and Washington, and Herr Schmidt's visit has put the seal on it. There are still differences over the Olympics but both leaders agree in their communiqué that their assessments of the situation in Afghanistan are close to each other and that the Soviet invasion creates a serious threat to peace and international security. At the same time they agree that in the present period of increased tension the framework of east-west relations built up over two decades should be preserved. Their aim is still to reduce world tension. Obviously these words can be seen as bridging two still divergent views but at least the bridge is there.

Moreover the Germans are not being laggard in practical measures. They already have a better record than the Americans or the British in keeping up their defence effort. The annual average growth of their defence spending at constant prices in 1971-8 was 2.91, whereas Britain's was 1.62 and America's an embarrassing minus 2.69. Unlike Britain and America the Germans have compulsory military service which gives them very large trained reserves. And it was their impulse which led to the controversial decision to bring new missiles into Europe against powerful Soviet objections.

It would be difficult for West Germany to do much more without re-awakening old fears among her neighbours. Nevertheless, Herr Schmidt has promised to keep this year's defence spending up to the Nato target of three per cent growth instead of allowing the small drop which had been envisaged. He may also take on more responsibility for naval security in the North Sea. At the same time he is stepping up military aid to Turkey, which was maintained during the American suspension. Additional economic aid will go to Pakistan.

Contractual obligations in trade with the Warsaw Pact will not be broken, since the Americans are not breaking them either, but West Germany will go along with more stringent screening of exports for possible military value, which could mean taking vital computers out of industrial projects.

All this should absolve West Germany of the charge of not doing enough. But it may not entirely dispel residual fears among her allies that her special stake in relations with eastern Europe will always expose her to the temptation of putting these relations first. There are at least three replies to these fears. First, there is no sign of any serious trend in any significant area of West German politics to deny that the country is totally dependent on the United States and the western alliance for her security. Complaints about American policies and efforts to promote European initiatives fall a long way short of incipient disloyalty.

New approach needed

Secondly, the alliance should learn to make constructive use of West Germany's perceptions. An alliance, like a democracy, needs the stimulus of different views. It needs a certain level of pluralism, and sometimes a division of labour. The Americans, especially in times of crisis, forget this. Yet West Germany has a fund of political and historical experience in relations with eastern Europe and the Soviet Union which can narrow her vision but can also deepen it. The alliance could be a beneficiary.

Thirdly, diversity is useful only if it can find expression through effective channels of communication. The crisis in Afghanistan has shown up yet again the shortcomings of transatlantic communication. The Nine have built up a remarkably successful machinery for continuous political consultation and cooperation. Information flows smoothly among the European capitals. For the Americans there is an informal agreement of 1974 which provides for consultations with the Nine through the Presidency. It has been adequate for much of the time but it operates on a case by case basis and is dependent on consensus being reached among the Nine. It does not involve the Americans in a continuous flow of information and consultation. Nor does it provide adequate standing machinery for rapid consultation in times of crisis. The present crisis should shake the alliance into a new look at this problem.

diverse our own species is, and how prone to cruelty within itself, it is strange how wistfully, and almost guiltily, we hanker for friendly contact outside our own numbers. Recent scientific studies of the large and complex brain of the dolphin, and their animated communications, have reinforced the sense that this even more than other animals has claims to be treated in something more than a utilitarian spirit.

Such feelings come more easily to those who know dolphins mainly as television performers than they do to fishermen who meet them as rivals for the catch. Fishing at night with lamps to attract cuttlefish and yellowtail to their nets, they claim to lose nine tenths of their usual haul to dolphins, who soon learn to associate lights with easy pickings. Little research has been done to prove or disprove these claims (the continuing argument over the effect of seals on fish stocks around Britain shows how difficult it is to get clear results), but the ingenuity and hearty appetite of the dolphin make it hard to dismiss the charge altogether.

The sight of hundreds of them dying on a beach is a hideous war revealed in his letter of March 3. For some curious reason one of the last major speeches of Earl Mountbatten on the occasion of the award of the Louise Weiss Foundation Prize to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute at Strasbourg, on May 11, 1979, seemed to escape the attention of the press. Yet he said: "As a military man who has given half a century of active service I say in all sincerity that the nuclear arms race has no military purpose. Wars cannot be fought with nuclear weapons. Their existence only adds to our perils because of the illusions which they have generated. There are powerful voices around the world who still give credence to the old Roman precept—if you desire peace prepare for war. This is absolute nuclear nonsense..."

Can London Transport learn nothing from others experience? I heartily endorse Mr Blackburn's call (February 26) for Londoners to remedy matters, but not only for Sunday buses to revolutionize the whole concept and dynamism of what, only 20 years ago, was the envy of other countries. California had its successful Proposition 13 on taxation, may we Londoners do something similar for London Transport. Yours faithfully,
IAN SIMONS,
6 Holland Park, W11.

Transport in London

From Mr Ian Simons

Sir. Your recent correspondence about London Transport, prompted a returning resident after five years in Paris, to pinpoint the differences between the Paris public transport system (the RATP) probably the cheapest and best in Europe and London Transport, arguably the worst and certainly the most expensive. Considering how large and

seasons are those farthest from the centre) a ticket is available for the whole system: buses, Metro and the Paris equivalent of the North London BR line. The season can be bought on a monthly or yearly basis; the 10 ticket carnet or individual tickets can be bought at any time in advance and all of them can be used interchangeably on any part of the system. Result? No queuing going into the stations and none to get out.

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WISDOM AND THE ARMS RACE

From Canon Eric James

Sir. One can only be profoundly thankful that men of such military distinction as Sir John Glubb are now taking the attitude to nuclear weapons

A solution from Erewhon?

From Mr Ray Whitney, MP for Wycombe (Conservative)

Sir, The bankers are embarrassed about their high profits and many of us are worried about the effects of the economies on the BBC orchestras (although some surgery is probably justified).

Surely we can find a way to protect the bankers from their embarrassment and our cultural life from impoverishment?

Yours sincerely,
RAY WHITNEY,
House of Commons.

March 6.

From Mr David Head

Sir. The week in which the BBC announced some of its proposed cuts saw *The British Rock and Pop Awards* broadcast from the Café Royal on BBC1 (February 27). Absent winners—one lost in Hong Kong, the other in the United States—had their awards, together with a disc jockey to do the honours, flown over to them. Furthermore, it was even thought necessary to transmit the presentation of these awards live via satellite.

This is, of course, just one example of conspicuous waste. But there are many more, as I am sure the BBC's public is well aware. I am equally sure that this all too frequently disregarded public would include neither the doomed orchestras nor Waggoner's Walk in its top ten list of BBC extravagance.

Yours sincerely,

DAVID HEAD,
Lecturer in German,
University of Bath,
Claverton Down,
Bath.

March 3.

Slaughter of dolphins

From Mr R. J. Hopkins

Sir, The brutal massacre of some 500 dolphins trapped by Japanese fishermen in a bay at Iki Island (report, February 29) must have angered and sickened many people. There will be a great deal of sympathy for those who, revolted by such cruel butchery, were impelled to intervene, no doubt at some risk to themselves, to release a number of the trapped animals.

The dolphins have been accused of depleting stocks of squid and yellowtail tuna and local fishermen claim an increase in their numbers. But such claims are apparently based on uncorroborated sightings and are not supported by rational scientific observations. Even if they were substantiated surely the cruel killing of these friendly and intelligent creatures by such odious methods as clubbing and knifing cannot possibly be justified.

Marine catches are governed by many factors and it is unfortunate that knowledge regarding the complexities of the marine ecosystem is so poor. No simple connection can be made between fluctuations in catches and numbers of dolphins.

Humanity demands the suspension of this killing pending a thorough and expert survey of the situation, both in regard to the allegation that the dolphins are a significant threat to fish stocks as well as the methods used.

Yours faithfully,

R. J. HOPKINS,
Executive Director,
Royal Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Animals,
Causeway,
Horsham,
Sussex.

March 3.

Mysticism

From Mrs Hilary Wakeman

Sir. Writing about the resurgence of orthodox Christian mysticism in the aftermath of fashionable pseudomysticism, your religious affairs correspondent writes (February 25) to the beginnings of a movement, based on the teachings of the medieval anchorite Julian of Norwich, which has been started by the Dean of St Paul's.

The movement, he continues, is, presumably, the Julian Meetings, in which growth in the numbers since its inception is proof of its contention that there is a spiritual need which has not been met by the contemporary Christian Church. The movement seeks to foster the teaching and practice of mystical prayer, or contemplative meditation, within the Christian tradition, while accepting with discrimination the influences of other mystical traditions, as Buddhism and Sufism. One of its strengths is that Catholics, Anglicans, Quakers, Methodists and others meet on common ground, mystical prayer transcending denominational distinctions. There are now over 60 informal groups in Britain and beginnings overseas.

The Dean of St Paul's is not a founder of the Julian Meetings, although he is known and appreciated as a Julian enthusiast. Since there are, to our knowledge, no similar movements based on Mother Julian's teachings, we can only assume that the Dean and I have been erroneously amalgamated.

Yours sincerely,

HILARY WAKEMAN,
Convenor, Julian Meetings,
Billingford Lodge,
Dereham,
Norfolk.

February 28.

Closed doors

From Mr John M. Rose

Sir. Last Sunday my nephew was born in a hospital in Kent. His father, my brother, now in his forties, had ached for a child throughout his married life. On Monday morning the child was born.

Bowed in his grief, my brother sought the prayerful sanctuary of a church on his return home from the hospital on Monday. He could not gain entry to one.

Once more the Church had locked its doors against the needs of a man, and once again the vandals had won.

Yours sincerely,

ERIC JAMES,
Honorary Director, Christian Action,
46 Hollywell Hill,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire.

March 5.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Priorities in education

From Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, CH

Sir, I have not written to you for decades but there are certain misapprehensions in Ronald Butt's article of today (March 6) which I should like to answer. The suggestion I made in my speech on the second reading of the Education (No. 2) Bill in the House of Lords was to the effect that the Government could save money on the assisted places scheme and thus delete clause 23 imposing charges on rural transport for children. I acknowledge the Government's motives for introducing the assisted places scheme owing to their disappointment about the destruction of the direct grant schools. I pointed out that I had already spoken to the late government's action in this respect. I thought that the assisted scheme had been truncated.

For myself I have been interested in the mobility of children going to the independent schools for many years but I have always thought the cost was the main difficulty. Moreover I emphasized the need to spend money on improving the sixth forms in the state system.

To show my interest I welcome the decision at Felsted where I was a governor for 40 years to introduce some "Butler scholars" from the maintained system. As for Mr Butt's last sentence, he may be relieved to know that about 10 of my many grandchildren have entered the state system.

Yours sincerely,

BUTLER,
House of Lords.
March 6.

From Lord Stewart of Fulham, CH

Sir, Mr Ronald Butt writes (March 6) about the different types of secondary school established by the 1944 Act and goes on to say that this Act "ushered in the selected secondary system". Nothing is said or implied in the 1944 Act about different types of secondary school.

The Act required that pupils should be educated in accordance with their age, aptitude and ability; whether this should be done in selective or comprehensive schools was left open, as far as the Act was concerned, but the preceding White

paper, published by the wartime coalition government, stated emphatically that there was nothing to be said in favour of selection at 11.

Selection, so far from being ushered in by the 1944 Act, had long been in use to determine which pupils should get free places at grammar schools and which should go to "senior elementary" schools.

After the war, some local authorities simply went on using selection and renamed the "senior elementary" as "secondary modern". Others, from the start, adopted the comprehensive principle.

Mr Butt goes on to say that it will be cheaper in terms of real cost to send a child on full fees to a former direct grant school than to keep him in the state system.

If Mr Butt can persuade the Government to believe this, perhaps they will accept the Opposition amendment limiting the fees that can be paid to the average cost per pupil of state secondary education.

In any case, it looks as if Mr Butt has confused average and marginal costs. Fees will be based on average cost per pupil; this is bound to be less than the marginal saving achieved by extracting a few pupils from each state secondary school.

The financial memorandum to the Bill gives the cost of the assisted places scheme as £50,000,000; it does not think any consequential saving in the state system worth mentioning.

In Mr Butt's view the assisted places scheme will be a "healthy challenge" to the public sector of education. In fact, there is hardly anything of value which the public sector can learn from the independent schools because it has a different and much more difficult task to perform. Unlike the independents it cannot simplify that task by rejecting all those who do not show exceptional aptitude at the age of 11 and expel those whose behaviour presents too many difficulties. Its job is to provide the best education the nation can afford for all the nation's children; it is on this job that the nation's efforts should be concentrated.

Yours faithfully,
STEWART OF FULHAM,
House of Lords.
March 6.

Central heating for pensioners

From Mrs Margaret K. Churcher

Sir, As an old-age pensioner, I cannot afford to keep my house heated for much of the day. It was, therefore, a great pleasure when I recently went in person to pay my electricity and gas bills (to save the cost of postage) to discover that both offices were at temperatures reminiscent of the south of France in a heat wave.

I then went into the local post office to draw my pension, and discovered that a new central heating system had been installed, doubtless to celebrate the new 10p and 12p letter rates. The temperature must have been 80°F.

Quite apart from the saving it would make on those operating expenses that they are always using as an excuse for higher charges, it would be nice if our public servants could make the same contribution to energy conservation as their prices have forced upon senior citizens.

Failing that, the obvious solution to old age pensioners' constant struggle to keep warm is to spend a few hours every day camping out in their friendly neighbourhood public offices.

Yours sincerely,

MARGOT K. CHURCHER,
99 Victoria Road,
Wimborne,
Wiltshire.

March 1.

Pots or kettles?

From Professor Graham Hough

Sir, There are many

SPORT

Football

City bid for Reeves ejected by Norwich

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

A better FA Cup sixth round in prospect would be difficult to imagine. Today brings four major pieces of information, all have special characteristics and when combined produce a round that has everything from two high-powered all-first divisioners to a Tottenham and Everton to change for the last remaining outsiders, Watford and West Ham.

Mr. Reeves will know within a few hours whether he will be back in Manchester City. The club chairman, Sir Arthur Bamford, has spoken to Peter Bamford, his City counterpart, and offered a £250,000 offer for the right-back.

Mr. Bamford confirmed yesterday: "They were not happy with our offer and the manner is still under discussion. I shall consider the bid with the rest of the board tomorrow before deciding whether to increase our bid." He added: "The matter will be sorted one way or the other in the next 48 hours."

Mr. Arthur explained why the bid could not be paid with reserves: "What cost £250,000 from us would have cost £300,000 two years ago. Gates are not keeping up with the success of the team. Secondly, the power of Liverpool is

not as it was. The manager must want Reeves to transfer to another club, it is essential to make the Malcolm Allison's spending manager to around £4m. A good proportion of that has been occupied in sales."

Alan Ball, boss of Southampton's spearhead challenge when he turns and a one-match ban at the end of the season, who leaves for another in a fortnight, has been substituted after his first team players

have the unoriginal thought that their name is written on the trophy this season, but it will all depend on whether the skills of Arthur are as good as he did.

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Mr. Ball, who got £200,000 from Rovers, has seen his first team players through injury. Cherry is sidelined for the first time this season, and Rovers' Harris, Curtis, Green and Hampton are other absentees.

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Mr. Ball has deserved a rest after a 3-0-0 record. Newcastle's trip to Shrewsbury, Wrexham, back from suspension, is to be chosen. The second division leaders, Chelsea, are strengthen- ed by the addition of their best player, Steve Bruce, and West Ham, who have taken only 10 points from their last 14 games.

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Ipswich will keep momentum going

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

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One fancies that Arsenal, fresh from their easy 5-1 victory over Göteborg in the Cup Winners Cup, will be too good to be true.

The only member of Arsenal's cup-winning team missing from today's tie is the captain, Rice, whose place at right back is retained by Devine, Brady, Stapleton and Sunderland, who were all injured in midweek, reported fit again, so Watford will have to combat the negative but at best look as if the season will not end without another trophy going to their cupboard. Even so, Watford have some sound, experienced players who could force a replay.

The situation of the round last night is unchanged. The clubs met in the league last night and the clubs will be without Redford who is Cup fit.

Watford, the only other first division club left in the competition, are involved in an all-premier League tie at Firhill Park. Thistle will have an inspiring player-manager in Anderson, because of a shoulder injury and Jardine is the likely

replacement. Aberdeen will be unchanged. The holders Rangers, who meet the first division leaders, Hearts, at Ibrox, will be without Redford who is Cup fit.

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SPORT

Racing

Random Leg looks equal to task

By Michael Phillips
Josh Gifford, whose stable at Cheltenham, has enjoyed so much success this season, has a good chance of increasing his haul today at Chepstow and Sandown Park.

At Cheltenham, Gifford has a first-rate chance of winning the Gloucester City Hurdle with Random Leg, who has created such a good impression in this country since he arrived from Ireland at the beginning of December. The first race of the season, the Gloucester City Hurdle, is a handicap. Norfolk Arrow, has of winning the Imperial Cup at Sandown is less easy to fathom. It is a wide open race, but at his best Norfolk Arrow has the pace capable of being still in the hunt at the end.

At one stage Random Leg's connections were seriously toying with the idea of going for the Champion Hurdle, Wincanton, in my opinion, may offer more today's race at Cheltenham which is restricted to five-year-olds that have either won a heat or been placed in the final of the season. The best of the season will be the last. See Image, 10 lengths at Sandown in January. Before that See Image had been beaten only two and a half lengths by Walnut Wonder in Cheltenham's own heat; that form alone would appear to give Random Leg the definite edge.

Since then Random Leg has beaten Walnut Wonder by seven lengths at Wincanton. Random Leg has won his last four races, the last two by 10 lengths, the other runners this afternoon because they have won a race worth £3,000 this season. Since its inception, this race has never been won by a horse carrying a handicap, but in this it may turn out to be a substantial year-over-year. Random Leg should prove equal to that task.

Tumble, who is unbeaten this season, is running in the Imperial Cup at Sandown. His trainer, Arthur Pitt, argues that because the Sandown race is a handicap all horses have an equal chance—in theory at any rate—whereas at Cheltenham Random Leg does appear to stand head and shoulders above the remainder.

Those who jumped on the bandwagon and backed Secret Ballot down to a favourite for the Imperial Cup on Tuesday, have been given a further endorsement. Good ground is a prerequisite for Secret Ballot and he was withdrawn yesterday even before it became abundantly clear that the



Royal acclaim: Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother presents the Horse and Hound Grand Military Gold Cup to Broderick Munro-Wilson, owner, trainer and rider of Beeno.

rainy day.

Yesterday there was a persistent tip for Hay Ride but he seems to have too much ground to make up on Golden Vow. After all, there was as much as 21 lengths between them at Doncaster only 12 days ago, when they finished second and fifth respectively in the Princess Royal Hurdle. Hay Ride, I am told, has come in this race, so stewards would be only right to ask a few questions. Golden Vow has an equal chance—in theory at any rate—whereas at Cheltenham Random Leg does appear to stand head and shoulders above the remainder.

In the circumstances, I am tempted to take a chance on Norfolk Arrow. He looked good when he was beaten, albeit only narrowly, by Caledonia and Klinbury. Now that the ground is very soft

Dutch Treat should be in his element, and he looks a good bet to finish in the first four.

Following what he described as an enjoyable experience riding in the first race for the first time at Plumpton on Tuesday, the Prince of Wales will have his first race in a steeplechase at Sandown today on See Swell in the Duke of Gloucester Memorial Trophy. Golden Vow, I am told, has come in this race, so stewards would be only right to ask a few questions. Golden Vow has an equal chance—in theory at any rate—whereas at Cheltenham Random Leg does appear to stand head and shoulders above the remainder.

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Sandown Park programme

(Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.50 races)

1.45 BEECH OPEN CHASE (Novices: £2,113; 2m of 68yd)

2.15 BARCLAYS BANK HURDLE (Amateurs: £2,074; 2m)

3.00 CORAL HUNTRESS (M) (3y) (Mrs J. Rawlins), 1.11-12

3.02 SIEVE KING (G) (9) (N. Clarke), 1.12-13

3.25 FROSTY YOG (B) (P. Barron), 7.12-13

3.26 GALLWEY (B) (J. Carpenter), 7.12-13

3.37 1110-22 MITAN CITY (B) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), 7.12-13

3.39 0031-01 VERSAILLES PRINCE (B) (T. J. Thompson), 7.12-13

3.41 0081 VERY LIGHT (D) (T. J. Thompson), 7.12-13

3.42 0057-02 ANDREW'S HUNTER (D) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), 7.12-13

3.43 0058-03 CHESHIRE ISLAND (D) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), 7.12-13

3.44 0059-04 GLOUCESTER HONEY (G) (B. Barron), 7.12-13

3.45 0060-05 EQUINITY (K) (W. Stibbs), 7.12-13

3.46 23 NAVARIL (Duke of Albuquerque), 7.12-13

3.47 0049-07 PIRATE KING (D) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), 7.12-13

3.48 0010-10 PRINCEY GUY (D) (R. Ellis), 7.12-13

3.49 0000-08 STARBY (H. Whist), 7.12-13

3.50 1110-08 MANSON MARAUDER (B) (Mrs A. White), 7.12-13

3.51 0024-09 CAN LORD JOHN (P. M. Sampson), 7.12-13

3.52 0000-10 PIRATE SON (B) (P. Sampson), 7.12-13

3.53 0000-11 PRINCE OF THE LIGHT (B) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), 7.12-13

3.54 0000-12 WILLIAM HILL IMPERIAL CUP HURDLE (Handicap: £7,620; 2m)

3.55 1112-02 TEMPLETON (B) (S. Wright, Ascot Ltd), Mrs D. Oughton, 8.11-5

3.56 0000-03 GOLDEN VOW (G) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), R. Harper, 8.11-5

3.57 0000-04 PRETTY PRINCE (B) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), R. Harper, 8.11-5

3.58 0000-05 GOLDEN VOW (G) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), R. Harper, 8.11-5

3.59 0000-06 DUTCH TREAT (D) (Mrs H. van der Sloot), H. Price, 8.11-5

3.60 0000-07 JESTER (D) (P. Sampson), R. Harper, 8.11-5

3.61 0000-08 FROSTY YOG (B) (P. Barron), 8.11-5

3.62 0000-09 FROSTY YOG (B) (P. Barron), 8.11-5

3.63 0000-10 GALLWEY (B) (P. Barron), 8.11-5

3.64 0000-11 MORDAN (B) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), 8.11-5

3.65 0000-12 KINBURY (B) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), 8.11-5

3.66 0000-13 CAPTAIN FLIGHT (D) (A. Thomas), G. Baldwin, 8.11-5

3.67 0000-14 PARISIAN (B) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), G. Baldwin, 8.11-5

3.68 0000-15 PARISIAN (B) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), G. Baldwin, 8.11-5

3.69 0000-16 MULTRY (B) (R. Stibbs), 8.11-5

3.70 0000-17 EXCITER (B) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), W. Clegg, 8.11-5

3.71 0000-18 TURBINE (B) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), R. Stibbs, 8.11-5

3.72 0000-19 KINBURY (B) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), R. Stibbs, 8.11-5

3.73 0000-20 FORTRESS (B) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), R. Stibbs, 8.11-5

3.74 0000-21 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (B) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), R. Stibbs, 8.11-5

3.75 0000-22 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S MEMORIAL CHASE (Hunters: £2,113; 2m)

3.76 0000-23 TUN-UP (B) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), R. Stibbs, 8.11-5

3.77 0000-24 TUN-UP (B) (Mrs J. Munro-Wilson), R. Stibbs, 8.11-5

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PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

Last week's "grouse" on the tax penalties married bliss can incur, has prompted many couples to remind us of other hardships married couples face.

But perhaps the most telling letter came from the reader who pointed out the inconsistencies between the approach of the Inland Revenue and the Department of Health and Social Security to women who choose not to get married—but do in fact live with a man.

The Inland Revenue does not care two hoots whether or not a couple are legally man and wife or are in fact two single persons living together as a family unit. If they are married, they are taxed as one unit (unless the wife elects for separate taxation of her earned income); if they are not married they are taxed as two single persons, and that's that.

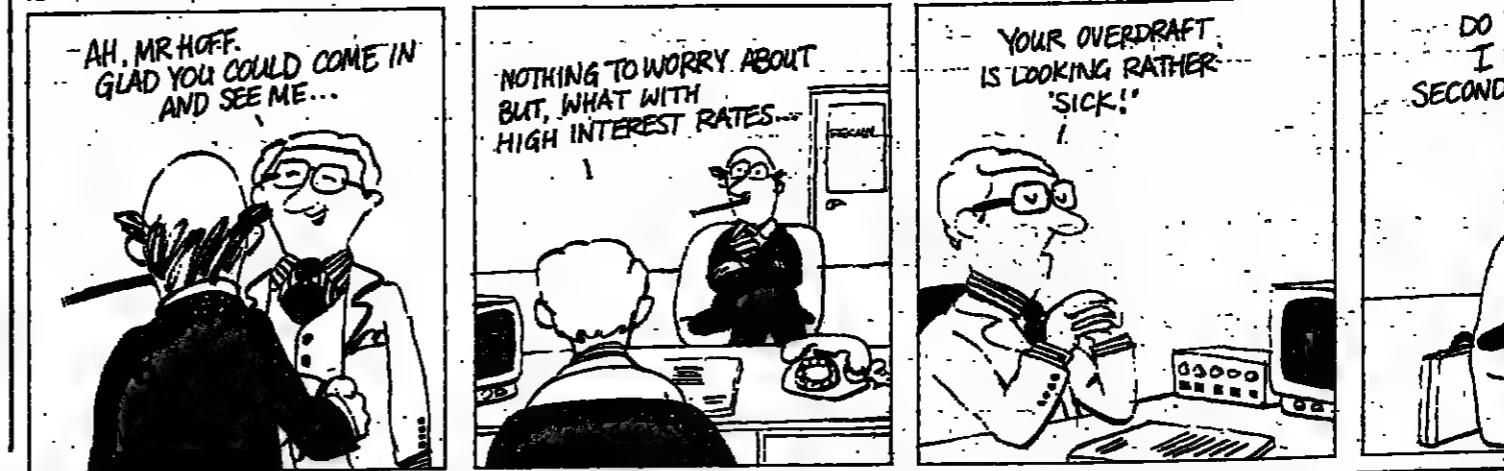
Compare, and contrast, the situation

facing the widow who might not wish to remarry but does cohabit with a man. Her widow's benefit, if she is discovered, is forfeit. Some of the extreme stories about social security snoopers may be exaggerated, but the fact remains that the DHSS does have, and uses, special investigators to check that two single persons are not better off than their married counterparts.

Heaven forfend that the Inland Revenue should take to issuing telescopes to check up on the actual status of purportedly single taxpayers who happen to share an address in common.

But taxation and social security benefits are closely related (remember the tax credit scheme which planned to put them under the same metaphorical roof?). It is this important inconsistency which hurts the least well off.

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



Double or quits

Putting money on a N Sea gusher

Investments are like gardens. They must be tended in case they grow rank. So it is time to return to Double or Quits to share buying and selling to give thrills without spills (but do not blame me if you bruise your shins now and then).

My biased opinion is that we have indeed had one or two mild thrills, and no spills at all. Now it is time for a show of daring. This week I give you Charterhouse Group, so far an unrecognized member of the crazies and most exciting club of all, North Sea oil. But more of this later.

To recap. Our decision to sell Dunlop from February 16 at 53p still seems sensible. The shares rest at 53p and wait uneasily for something to turn up. Unless it does in an exciting way, the shares will probably waltz.

We keep Westland Aircraft which took off at 47½ on December 1, and are now 70p. Here they are doing well. I will keep an eye on them. However, the scope for turning the shares after their splendid recovery is still considerable.

Stavely took a bow on December 28 at 156p. Buying has lifted them to a sprightly 182p, and I will let the profit run.

Ocean Transport and Trading is, I fear, steaming slowly. But as they came in as recently as February 2 at 98p there is no sense in selling them at 106p. ODT also appeared on the same day at 43p and are now 54p. The case for them, (interest rates eventually falling and the chance of a proposal) still holds good.

Let us return to oil. An exciting if obvious way of playing North Sea oil would be to buy shares in Berkeley Exploration. It may or may not find oil and gas. So one day the shares could be worthless.

But consider who benefited from Berkeley's debut on the stock market near the end of last month. Merchant banker Charterhouse Japeth did to the tune of £64,750, their fees for helping to bring Berkeley to the stock market. Charterhouse Japeth is only part of Charterhouse Group and not necessarily the most exciting.

And, it must be admitted, most of the varied interests of this conglomerate in engineering stakes in small companies called development capital, construction, distribution and insurance broking are not wildly exciting either.

In 1978 Charterhouse got only £750,000 of its new £8m profit from Thistle Field oil; in 1979 the group probably had profits of around £3.5m or what's left of all. At present prices this year could see total profits of around £2.5m with as much as 19m from oil at Thistle gushes. If, of course, oil continues to soar in price, these simple sums will need upgrading.

As I said, North Sea oil shares are crazy. Witness Thursday's shakiness on sudden fears that Sieben Oil and Gas had hit a dry well. But Charterhouse already has oil gushing, and at 76p it yields nearly 7 per cent and sells at 11.3 times earnings. It is, on viral figures, the cheapest oil share in the market.

Peter Wainwright

Pensions

This week the National Association of Pension Funds published its fifth annual report on occupational pension schemes for the year up to January 1979.

The survey covers the pension arrangements of some 1,190 schemes managing assets of £33,710m with a total of six million members. It therefore represents around half the number of those in occupational pension schemes.

One encouraging finding in the report is that benefits in general are steadily improving. Pensions based on your final salary or average salary over the last few years, rather than flat sum pensions, have become more and more to the fore—a big advantage of occupational pension schemes have over the self-employed.

This is all very well, but what about those who have seen their pensions over the years blighted by inflation? Here the story is not so good. The report shows that 13 per cent of the schemes—mainly in the private sector—gave no increases at all in the pension level during 1978 in spite of an increase of over 8 per cent in the retail price index over the period.

Generally pension funds are unable to do much for past



Mr Michael Pilch, chairman of the National Association of Pension Funds.

Round-up

New 10-year life policy • Unit-linked pensions

This weekend, Crusader is joining the handful of conventional life offices offering policyholders options that have long been available on unit-linked contracts with its new 10-year with-profit policy.

As an alternative to simply cashing in the policy at the end of the term, you can pay a premium of £1 a year and take the tax-free proceeds as and when you like—either as a capital sum, a regular income or just make withdrawals when it suits you.

If you leave the money with the company, it earns interest which will be geared to short-term interest rates. Alternatively you can take out a new policy without further medical evidence.

Standard Life is all set to launch its unit linked pension plan for the self-employed before the end of the tax year. Minimum premium is £40 a year or £40 a month.

Premiums can be increased or reduced without penalty (subject to the minimum) or abandoned completely in seven years. Alternatively there is a single premium facility—maximum £200—but this is only available in conjunction with a regular premium plan.

Contributions, which are split into multiple policies so you

fessional adviser or the individual investor. There are certain sections which are unusable without reference to another book—which surely defeats the purpose of the guide.

For example, it seems ludicrous that the entire section on National Savings—some five pages—does not once refer to any amount that may be invested or earned tax free. Any investment adviser will know that "there are maximum and minimum holdings."

It is a guide book's function to remind him what they are.

Investor's week

Big profits fail to lift gloom

No one likes to leave a party before the host and guests start swearing. And that is how the stock market folk behaved this week as we tried (and nearly succeeded) in forgetting about Sir Geoffrey Howe and his budget in 18 days' time.

We gaped at the big profits made by our best known users, the big banks. We gaped at the big boffing profits conjured by Shell, second only to Exxon, among the seven fabulously rich sisters of the oil industry.

We gaped over government attempts to square the circles of monetary policy. But some

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK					
Rises					
Year's High	Year's Low	Company	Change	Comment	
73p	44p	Anderson Strath	8p to 72p	Bid talk	
151p	101p	Plessey	2p to 146p	Third qtr figs	
328p	94p	Russeburg Plat	5p to 280p	Dear metal price	
188p	127p	Trusthouse Fortes	8p to 176p	Report: broker's circ.	
430p	303p	United News	5p to 388p	Annual figs due	
Falls					
95p	55p	Fidelity Radio	21p to 56p	Redundancies: three-day week	
400p	218p	Furness Wilh	10p to 370p	Fear of Monops	
278p	168p	Racial Elect	13p to 214p	Commission rel	
410p	278p	Shell	10p to 390p	Delta loss unexpect	
930p	190p	Siebens	380p to 570p	Fears of downturn this	

May be they will change, but the book is being updated annually and other contributors had no such inhibitions about reminding readers about such remote beasts as tax levels.

Overall, the book needs

further editing to bring it up to the standards of some of the better sections and to iron out the inconsistencies and to reward modest but irritating omissions.

* Oyer Publishing, £15.

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EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

How covenant plans can help with your education bills

My daughter is doing a full-time course at a local college and education and soon will be 9. I am told that we will then use our family allowance for her, and that also we shall be able to fees at the college, or the final year of her two-year business studies course. Is this true that in addition we can claim my income tax allowance or her, in spite of the fact that she has no income of her own, and is totally dependent on us? (D.C.D., Bisham)

Yes, this is the case. You can remedy the matter to some extent by taking out a seven-year deed of covenant in favour of your daughter.

By this means you can transfer income on which you suffer at the basic rate (there is no relief at the higher rates) to your daughter, who is entitled to the present tax year, a gross tax allowance of £1,165. On a gross covenanted amount of £1,165, you would deduct 30 per cent tax at a rate of £34.50 and pay over the net amount. At the end of the tax year, your daughter would be able to reclaim the tax.

You can take the tax saving stage further and covenant for an extra £750 in which case an additional tax saving would be 5 per cent or £750, that is £7.50. (5 per cent represents the difference between the 30 per cent basic rate and the 25 per cent lower rate of tax which would be payable by your daughter on the £750.)

You will need to act quickly if you wish to obtain the tax saving for 1979/80.

My late mother-in-law has bequeathed her bungalow to executors/trustees (her husband and myself, the son-in-law) upon trust to sell the same for mutual benefit to my wife and myself. Subject, of course, to other law remaining in force as long as he so desires. (i) bearing in mind the wording "upon trust to sell the same", would my wife and I have a valid title to ultimate occupation and sale of same after father-in-law's demise? (ii) In the event of both father-in-law's demise and mine would my wife have a valid title as above? (D.A., Stoke-on-Trent)

Upon the death of your mother-in-law, you and your wife should be able to treat yourselves as owners of the bungalow, and therefore either keep or sell it.

In the event of the deaths of you and your father-in-law it is possible that the wording of the will would result in your wife finding herself to be the beneficial owner of only a



Readers' Forum

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Eric Brunet, John Drummond, Vera Di Palma and Ronald Irving

In this event, provided that you had left all your property to your wife or at least any beneficial rights you might have in the bungalow, all would be well. If you are uneasy about the situation take a copy of the will to a solicitor.

Repairs are necessary to a lean-to which adjoins my neighbour's land and the passage way leading to her back door. When it was built it entailed access to such adjoining land and since then on two occasions my workmen have had access. Am I legally entitled, on notice, to have access to the land?

As the lean-to is apparently built on the reader's land there is no question of there being a common or party wall. In London, there are rights of entry upon notice in order to effect repairs to such walls adjoining boundaries, but in Safford, you have no similar legal rights.

Do not be deterred, however. When it becomes necessary, give reasonable notice of your intended access and act upon it. The police will not interfere unless perhaps you use force. If the neighbour feels strongly enough to want to take you to the county court, let him bear the expense and trouble of the application to restrain you and, if the master should ever get to a hearing you should argue that his previous sequestration "stops" him from denying you access.

It has been suggested that I should arrange a life policy for my newly born grandson and my insurance broker has suggested that the policy should be arranged on behalf of the

child on his life, on a trust basis, saying that, when he reaches the age of 12, the policy can be assigned to him—so that the premiums will become eligible for tax relief. Is it possible to avoid this question of assigning the policy in the future?

If a policy is arranged with Friends Provident Life Office, that procedure would not be necessary. This is because, under a special act, a minor may (through his parent or guardian, if under the age of 16) effect and give discharge for policies of assurance with the office. This means that, irrespective of the age of your grandson, he can arrange a policy and will possess the whole interest in it from the outset, so that there will be no need for the policy to be assigned when he reaches the age of 12.

Incidentally with such a policy the death benefit is simply a return of premiums, until the policy anniversary preceding the age of 13. After that, life cover applies in full and includes bonuses which have accrued since inception. For a short-term endowment policy maturing on or before the child's thirteenth birthday, full life cover will be given in the last year of the policy, thus ensuring that the policy is a "qualifying" contract for tax purposes.

If I inherit real estate from my parents, foreigners, living abroad (Yugoslavia), would I be liable for capital transfer tax, or any other. I am a naturalized British subject with permanent residence in this country. (DM, Glasgow)

As your parents are domiciled abroad, any property passing from them is not liable for capital transfer tax in the United Kingdom unless it is situated in this country. In any case the first £25,000 of property situated here would be liable at nil rate and it is hoped—and expected—that this limit will be increased in the next Budget.

Capital gains tax would not be payable as it is not levied on the death of a donor, and, in any event, individuals are liable on any sales or gifts they may make during their lifetime only if they are resident or ordinarily resident in this country.

As the beneficiary you will, of course, be liable to income tax on any income arising from your inheritance and if you sell or transfer it you might be liable for capital gains tax or capital transfer tax.

NORFOLK CAPITAL GROUP Mr Maxwell Joseph, chairman, reports in his annual statement that, following the proposed take-over of the firm in September 30, 1979, net asset value per share rose to 79.5p, compared with 64.1p in 1978.

GEORGE OLIVER Turnover for 1979 rose from £42.79m to £51.47m, but pre-tax profits were more than halved to £1.39m (£1.82m in 1978) after doubled interest charge of £1.61m. Total dividend held at 5.6p gross. Chairman expects current year will produce satisfactory profits.

MONUMENT SECURITIES Turnover for the year to September 30 fell from £1.16m to £29.000. Pre-tax loss up from £1.15m to £1.7m. Total gross payment up from 3.05p to 5.17p.

TELEFUSION Turnover for half-year to end October, £37.67m (£37.07m). Pre-tax profits, £967,000 (£1.06m) in 1978, but for heavier interest, board report: interim payment unchanged at 0.85p gross.

FURNITURE SECURITIES Turnover for the year to September 30 fell from £1.16m to £29.000. Pre-tax loss up from £1.15m to £1.7m. Total gross payment up from 3.05p to 5.17p.

GEORGE H. SCHOLES Turnover for half year to December 31, £57.25m (£55.99m). Pre-tax profit, £1.02m (£73,000). Interim payment unchanged at 8.57p gross.

GEORGE RASSETT Geo Bassett Holdings has sold its toy and play kit distributor, Remus Play Kits, to Egmont UK for £99,000 cash. Egmont will assume responsibility for an overpayment of £84,000.

JOHNSON MATTHEY On December 8, we said that De Beers held a large stake in the company. The stake has in fact gone to Charter Consolidated. Charter bought it last October as part of a reorganisation scheme.

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Quiet close to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, March 21. § Contango Day, March 24. Settlement Day, March 31.

6 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BELL'S **SCOTCH WHISKY** **BELL'S**

1979/80 High. Low. Stock	Int. Price Change Yield	Gross only Yield	1979/80 High. Low. Company
BRITISH FUNDS			COMMERCIAL AND

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Interest payments and field exclude a special payment. b Bid for a Pfeiffer fixtures. c Forecast earnings. d Price distribution. e Rights. f Acquisition share price. g Price adjusted for late delivery. h Current data.

Shoparound with Beryl Downing

They are also prepared to create designs especially for you, and will visit your home to discuss the possibilities of the site you have in mind. For details write to the Canterbury Stained Glass Company, 33 Palace Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2DZ.

Two other stands had particularly interesting items. The first was British Gas, where Cannon's 1200G hobplate was on display for the first time. It is a separate hob unit to be set in a worktop and it is not only the standard four burners but an integral non-stick griddle, heated from below.

On it you can cook hamburgers, drop scones, eggs, bacon and anything else that can be dry-fried. You simply wipe it clean, or if you do spill food down the sides, the whole griddle lifts off for cleaning. With its flat cover in place it can also be used as a warming plate. The price is £219 and North Thames Gas showrooms are taking orders for it now. Delivery should be within a few weeks.

The other stand with a good story to tell could easily be missed. It is Astraseal, stand 216, in the corner just behind the Barratt House. They specialize in PVC framed, double-glazed replacement windows.

Having lived for a time in Switzerland, I have always been surprised by the extreme impracticality of windows in the country. Why are flats and offices built with windows that can only be cleaned from the outside? Well-designed windows should open inwards, or swivel on a centre pivot; double glazing should prevent condensation (mine is aluminium and doesn't) and large picture windows and patio doors should be able to give ventilation without opening open-house to every sneak thief in the area.

Astraseal windows meet all these requirements. They have a special two-way opening device which will tilt the window vertically or can be used to open the window conventionally, but inwards. The patio doors have a sliding lock mechanism which allows them to be pulled open about 6 inches, where they lock, allowing in air but not intruders. With a touch of the foot the lock is released and the doors can slide completely open.

There are three British standards of weatherproof windows—sheltered, moderate and severe—and Astraseal conforms to the most stringent. They are not confined to modern houses, but can be fitted to any style, from Georgian to thatched cottage, as all are made to measure.

Prices? Each commission will be individual, but they compare reasonably with other companies. A friend recently had patio doors fitted, 12ft 6in x 8ft 6in, with transoms. They cost £1,000, actually seem to create condensation and are thoroughly unsatisfactory.

Astraseal's would cost about the same, but you'd be getting your money's worth.

If you would like to know more about window replacement, they have just produced a booklet which tells you how to recognize signs of deterioration in your existing windows and what types of replacement are possible. It also gives practical and less expensive solutions to some common problems such as badly fitting frames, decay and draughts.

To obtain a copy, send a stamped, addressed envelope, 8in x 4in, to Consumer Advisory Booklet, Hereworth Astraseal, Pollard Moor Works, Padthaway, Burnley, Lancashire BB12 7JR. You can also get names of local suppliers from the same address.

They have a range of designs in standard sizes which would be suitable for door panels, which cost around £50 to £60 a square foot painted, and £40 to £45 in plain stained glass.

The Canterbury team specializes in painting on the stained glass, which comes to them in coloured sheets from the glass blowers. Their technique gives extra tone and depth—they even achieve shading on the cheeks of their figures.

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Good news for people with problem skins and limited budgets. Marks and Spencer have this week launched a range of cosmetics and skin treatments called Fragrance Free. They are careful not to say that the products are non-allergenic, but as scent is the ingredient most likely to create an allergy to skin products, you can draw your own conclusions.

There is a freshener, a toner, a moisturizing lotion and a night cream, each at £1.25, a creamy cleanser at £1.75 and a range of four lipsticks, three eyeshadows, three shades of foundation, two shades of powder cream blusher and one trans-

lucent powder. These cost 99p each.

The pale green packaging is very up-market and, having tried the creams, I would particularly recommend them for normal and oily skins. You might find them slightly under-nourishing for very dry skins. The lipsticks are creamy, and the foundation very light and unclogging.

Distribution is limited at the moment to the central London and Kensington branches and those at Birmingham, Brighton, Bromley, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Manchester, Sheffield, Solihull and Glasgow, but if you make loud enough demands in other branches you will probably find the list of stockists extended fairly soon.

The rumblings in the art world about the doubtful authenticity of a group of Old Master drawings (*The Times*, March 3) made me wonder exactly when a reproduction becomes a fake. The obvious answer is when it pretends to be the original, when its aim is to deceive. But it must also be something to do with our own definition of value.

Suppose you have lived for years with a picture or a piece of furniture you believed to be genuine—you got it for a song, years ago, so the amount you paid is irrelevant. Then an expert tells you it is a copy. Do you instantly stop liking it? The answer, more often than not, is yes. You now have to defend your attachment to the

piece because other people's aesthetic judgement of it is very much bound up with its value in the market place. Yet the day before the expert gave his opinion, a picture with the same colour, painted by the same artist, your furniture had the same lines, made by the same craftsman. It just isn't "real" any more.

Now if the same philosophy were applied to women, where we should—*and our hairdressers should*—recommend them for normal and oily skins. You might find them slightly under-nourishing for very dry skins. The lipsticks are creamy, and the foundation very light and unclogging.

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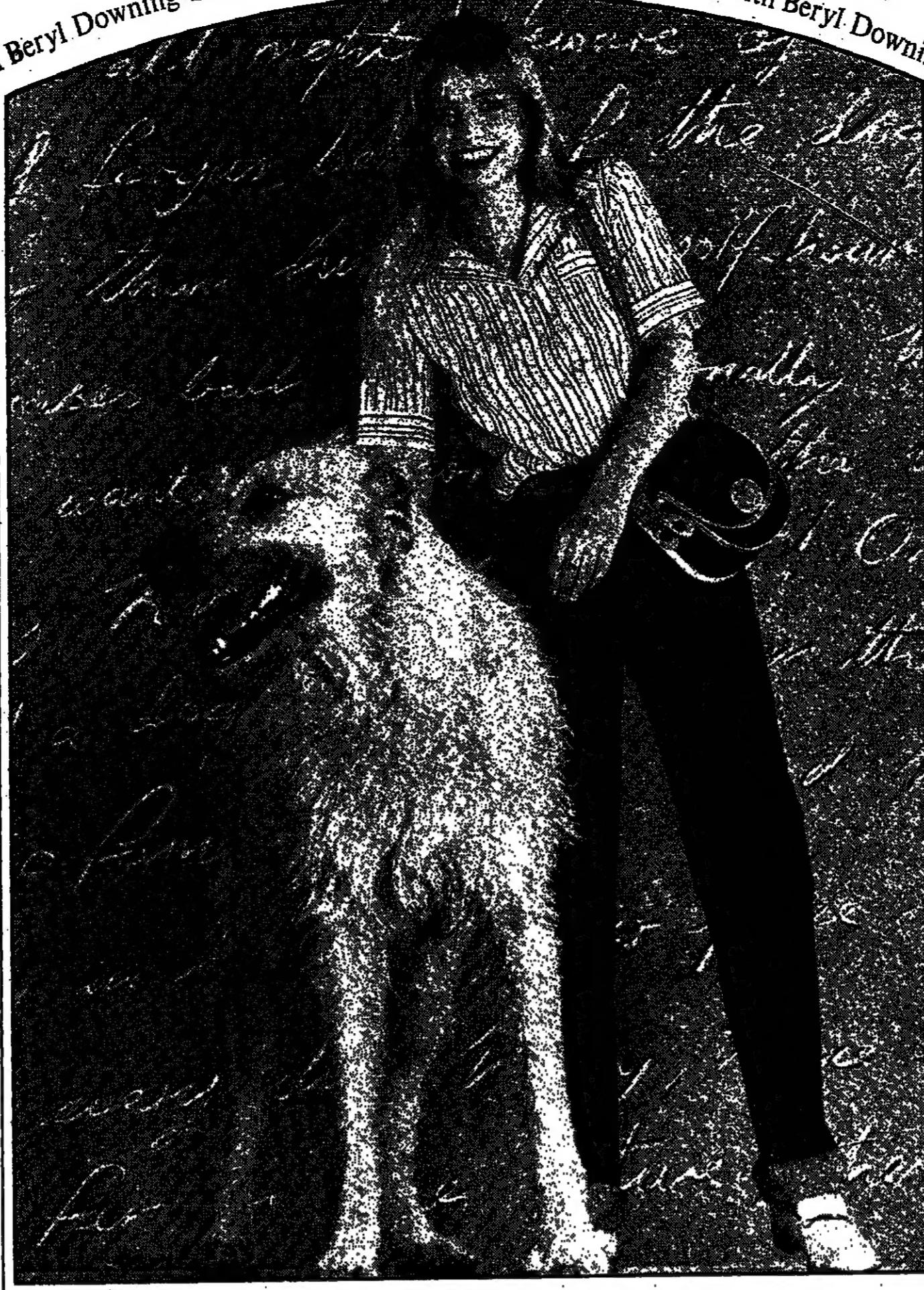
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Shoparound with Beryl Downing

Last Sunday I ceased to be a selective shopper and was turned instantly into a crabby consumer by one of the excuses for the proposed increases in electricity costs given by Mr Glyn England, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, on BBC's *World This Week*.

He told us that because of the very mild winter, the steel strike and other things, he was selling rather less electricity than he expected and he went on to say that when demand doesn't materialize, then costs tend to increase and so do prices.

Why? The CEBG must have had to put up with mild winters in the past, just like car manufacturers, glove manufacturers and all others whose best sales figures depend on the weather. Yes, their prices have steadily gone up, too. But because of increased labour costs, overheads and so on. Not just because they miscalculated, or because they've event outside their control meant that they sold less than they had expected.

Not so many years ago a small manufacturer used to draw in his horns, pare down his expenses, grit his teeth and double his efforts—and keep his prices down so that he was more competitive next year. I know, because my closest friend married one. It is obviously greatly to her disadvantage that he was never nationalized.

If you are planning a trip to Tottenham Court Road during the next month you might like to visit Real's basement to try some of Crabtree and Evelyn's new products. There are exotic jams, including guava, mango and passion fruit at £1.85; 12oz jars of different flavours of mustard, including lime and green pepper, at £1.25 for 200g grams, six white vinegars at £75 and a first pressing olive oil at £2.95. I particularly liked a special olive oil containing grape seeds and whole branches of herbs at £3.75.

New additions to the robbery range include a pleasant eau de cologne, very lemon and fresh, at £6.95; pretty packs of miniature guest soaps at £2.25 and a herbal toothpaste at 99p, with overtones ofise which you may like if you are a Fennel addict.

The promotion lasts until April 5 and if you can't get to the tastings, the products will be available at other Crabtree and Evelyn stockists which include Kendal Milne, Manchester and Rackhams, Birmingham.



Best value denim jeans around cost only £7.99 from Tesco. We tried them on three figure types—petite, skinny and distinctly dumpling—and the cut suited them all. Sizes 10 to 18. The blouse in white with red and blue stripes, is £3.99, sizes 12 to 18. Both from major Tesco Home & Wear stores. Red canvas shoulder bag with leather trim £3.99 from branches of Salisburys.

Photograph by Eric Howard

Below: From the Marks and Spencer beachwear range in major stores this week—a jump suit in cyclamen or bright

blue cotton and polyester towelling, £7.99, and a dress

in the same colours, banded in navy and white, £9.99.

Sizes 10 to 16, and there are matching bikinis.



oxides to incredibly high temperatures and pressure. They can be cut and faceted like diamonds and the only way experts can tell them apart is by ultra-sound or by the tell-tail test, which produces a series of dots on cubic zirconia, which costs about £50 a carat, and an unbroken line on a diamond which, depending on quality, can cost from £1,000 a carat upwards.

The people specializing in these fakes are Windsor Jewels at 10 Beauchamp Place, London SW3. I make no apology for the word "fake" as the only possible reason for wearing something that can't be detected from a diamond is to pretend that's just what it is.

The shop is part of an international chain set up by two ex-advertising men (sic) who at first refused to believe that the restrained British feel that 2½ carats—about 9mm diameter—is as much kitch as they can get away with. In their Palm Beach shop the average sale is \$4,000—and for that money you get an awful lot of fake sparkle—but after trying a few rock-size rocks in Beauchamp Place, they had to take them back to America unsold.

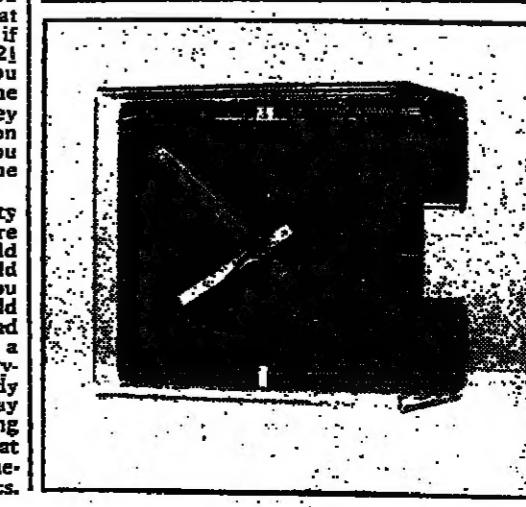
But what is the fun of having a diamond that isn't real? Do women buy them for themselves to impress other women? Would you love a man who said "Darling, come with me to buy a fake engagement ring?" Or, worse still, one who didn't own up.

The one useful contribution this man-made marvel can make, it seems to me, is in the bear-the-burglars game. If you have a family heirloom that costs a fortune to insure and if you live in London and pay 2½ to 3 per cent on risks, you could put the jewel in a safe to save the insurance money for two years and spend it on having a copy made, which you could then safely wear to the hunt ball.

But beware the believability factor. At one time, if you were the colonel's lady you could wear fake and everyone would assume it was real, and if you were Susie O'Grady you could sport your only inheritance and it would be assumed to be vulgar imitation. Today, everyone knows the colonel's lady had to pawn the tiara to pay for the roof on the west wing and everyone suspects that Susie's Cartier bracelet is somebody else's husband's tax loss.



Pretty and practical baby dress in white polyester and cotton with coloured spots and braid trimming. For 6-18 months, £5.50 from Army & Navy stores at Guildford, Camberley, Bromley, Chichester, Maidstone, and Eastbourne from next Saturday.



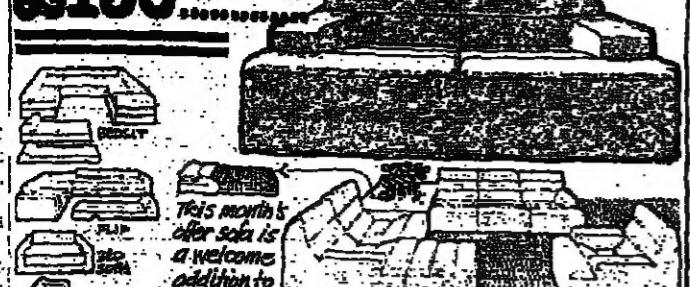
Smart black perspex clock designed by Jose Furtado. Five inches square, with a quartz movement, £36.80, plus £2 p. & p. from Tekis (Interiors) Ltd, 9 Brighton Terrace, Brixton, London SW9 8DZ.

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"For what glory is it, M. if,
when you are dead, you shall take it patiently?"
But if, when you do well and
die, you shall take it, then this is acceptable with God."
St. Peter 2: 20.

BIRTHS

AMBERT — On March 6th, 1980, at
Therese, 10, Charente Maritime, France.
MURKIN — On March 5, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, to
Mary, nee Franklin, and
Paddy, son Edward.

MILLER — A son, at St. Mary's
Hospital, an Antwerp, Belgium,
to Barbara and Peter Miller, a
brother for Zara, Jolli and
Fiona.

PHEWROW — On March 3rd at
Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to
John and Elizabeth, a daughter
and a son, Edward and
Pippa.

PRITCHARD — On March 6th, 1980,
to Rosemary, nee Ham and Nick
— daughter of Robert Elizabeth
— and Alan, a son, Edward.

ROWLANDSON — On 6th March,
1980, at Jameson's, St Helens,
to his daughter, later for Jack
Johns, nee Ham, a son, Edward.

STEWART — On March 10th, 1980,
in Coral (neé Pomeroy), and
to Mary, a daughter, Poppy.

TOWNSEND — On 29th February,
1980, at Jameson's, St Helens,
to his daughter, later for Jack
Johns, nee Ham, a son, Edward.

WILSON — To Andi, a daughter,
Victoria Louise.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,168

